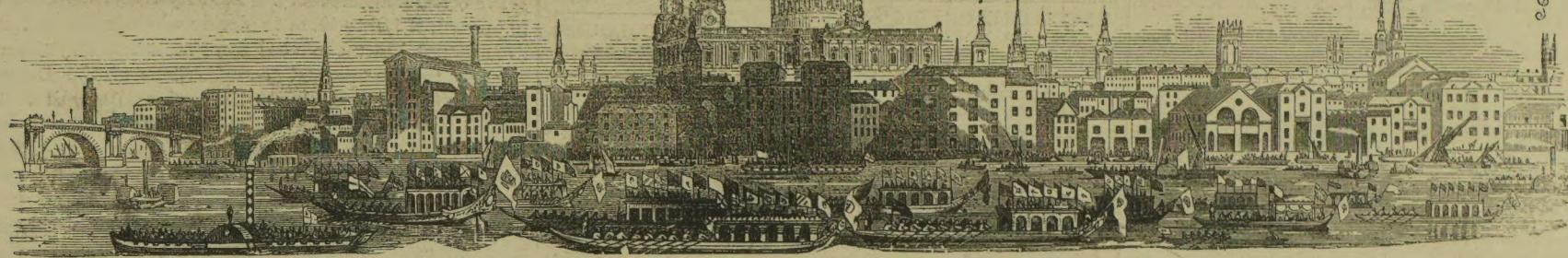


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



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SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1876.

WITH { SIXPENCE.
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"THE VILLAGE BELLE."—BY H. SCHLESINGER.
FROM THE EXHIBITION AT THE FRENCH GALLERY.

rather than yield to external pressure, and thus precipitate that serious crisis which the Andrassy Note was concocted to avert.

But, after all, with the fragmentary information before us, it is impossible to form an equitable judgment as to the course which the British Government have decided to take. All we know is that they have given their moral support to the Note, which will be presented to the Porte on behalf of the Powers that guaranteed, with some reservations, the independence of Turkey. No doubt, Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues will be prepared, from the full information in their possession, to justify what they have done as unavoidable, if not desirable. How far they have escaped serious entanglements time will show. Lord Derby is not a statesman to commit his country blindfold to an uncertain and possibly a disastrous policy on the Eastern Question. His qualified adhesion to the Andrassy Note may, perhaps, be amply vindicated by circumstances of which he and his brother Ministers are alone fully informed; but we may unhesitatingly say that if his action should ultimately result in the subsidence of the present rebellion—the better government, by any means that can be devised, of the insurgent population—and in a decided improvement, though it be but temporary, in the political and financial condition of the Turkish empire, he will entitle himself to the confidence and gratitude of his fellow-countrymen and have assisted to postpone at least, if not to avert, a catastrophe to which all Europe looks forward with apprehension.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Osborne House. Her Majesty and the Princess attended Divine service at Osborne on Sunday. The Rev. George Connor, M.A., officiated. The Queen and Princess Beatrice visited West Cowes and Newport on Tuesday. Her Majesty has taken daily walking and driving exercise. Princess Beatrice has taken frequent rides, and last week her Royal Highness had some skating. The Marquis of Salisbury, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, and Major-General Ponsonby have dined with the Queen.

The Hon. Mary Pitt has arrived at Osborne as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and Vice-Admiral Lord Frederick Kerr has succeeded Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Seymour, K.C.B., as Groom-in-Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales was present yesterday week at a thé dansant at the Royal Palace at Copenhagen, to which the Ministers, the diplomatic body, and all the Court dignitaries were invited. On Saturday last the Princess, with the members of the Danish Royal family, attended an amateur performance given at the Casino Theatre for charitable purposes. On Monday the Royal party dined at the residence of the Dowager Baroness Blixen Finecke, sister of the Queen of Denmark; and on Tuesday they lunched at the palace of the Countess Danneskjold of Samsoe. On Wednesday a grand dinner was given at the Royal Palace, to which the chief civil and military authorities received invitations.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, on Saturday last, from Gunton Park, and subsequently presided at a meeting of the committee of management of the National Training School for Music at his residence.

His Excellency the German Ambassador arrived at Prussia House, Carlton-house-terrace, on Saturday last, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn, at Eaton Lodge, Essex.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster have arrived at Grosvenor House from Eaton Hall, Chester.

The Duke of Athole has arrived at Blair Castle, Perthshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort have arrived in town from Headfort House, Kells, their seat in Ireland.

The Marquis of Hartington has left town for Holkar Hall, Westmoreland.

The Earl of Harrington and Lady Philippa Stanhope have left town for Cowes, Isle of Wight. Countess and Lady Fanny Stanhope have gone to Elvaston, Derby.

Lord Lytton, the new Viceroy of India, has arrived in London from Lisbon.

The Earl and Countess of Stradbroke and Lady Augusta Rous have arrived in Belgrave-square from Henham Hall.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Mr. Monk, M.P., speaking at Gloucester on Monday night, said that the Fugitive Slave Circular was an insult to the feelings of the country. The Eastern Question, he thought, would rapidly move towards a settlement. So long as the Sultan remained in Europe there could be no permanent peace and no redress for the subjects of the Porte. He was opposed to increased armaments and augmented estimates, which he feared would be proposed next Session. The Admiralty was the worst-constituted department of the Government, and he hoped it would be reconstituted, and that the First Lord would be selected for his knowledge of naval affairs.

Mr. Ellice, M.P., addressed his constituents in Cupar the same evening. He discussed very fully the proceedings of the Foreign Loans Committee, upon which he had personally served.

At the annual dinner of the Cowbridge Farmers' Club, on Tuesday, Mr. H. H. Vivian, M.P., spoke on various public topics. Alluding to the incidence of local taxation, he expressed a hope that the Government would devise a more general and equitable system of rating, so that those who paid the bulk of the rates would have a share in managing its distribution. Referring to the extent of drunkenness, he thought much influence might be exercised by moral example and educating the young to abhor a custom which sapped the energies and interests of the country. As a party man, he spoke approvingly of the purchase of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal.

Colonel Corbett, M.P., who presided at the anniversary dinner of the Shropshire Chamber of Agriculture, the same day, urged that the cost of the Army might be materially curtailed by reducing the number of clerks and stopping needless correspondence. In the present system faults existed, and would exist so long as there were civilians at the head of the Army.

Mr. Marten, M.P., and Mr. Smollett, M.P., were among those present at the annual dinner of the Cambridge Con-

servative Club, held at the Lion Hotel, Cambridge, the same day, and in responding to the toast of "The Borough Members," they reviewed the conduct of the present Government since its accession to power, which they considered, on the whole, such as to entitle the Conservative party to the continued confidence of the country at large.

Mr. Gregory, M.P., speaking at Brighton the same evening, spoke approvingly of the scheme initiated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer last Session for a reduction of the National Debt, urging that it was an honourable and prudent course. He also expressed his approval of the Friendly Societies Bill and Artisans' Dwellings Bill as two permissive measures likely to maintain confidence in Parliament.

Mr. Serjeant Simon, M.P. for Dewsbury, addressing his constituents the same night, said that although the party now in power had not wielded it more than two years there was an extraordinary score of shortcomings and misdoings for which they would before long have to answer to the country. He acknowledged that they had passed some very important measures. They had carried the Friendly Societies Act and also the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Master and Servant Act, for which he gave the present Secretary of State especially the highest credit.

Several members of Parliament visited Southampton on that day to inaugurate a Central Liberal Association for the borough. Letters were read sympathising with the movement from Mr. Gladstone, the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Bright, Mr. Forster, and Professor Fawcett. In supporting the resolutions bearing upon the objects of the meeting, Mr. Cowper-Temple, member for South Hants; Mr. Clifford, member for Newport; and Mr. Dodson, late Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons, urged the duty of unity among Liberals, in view of the retrogressive policy of the Army Exchanges Bill and the Slave Circular.

Mr. Goschen, M.P., speaking at a dinner in the City the same night, said the question of the Army would occupy the attention of Parliament next Session to a very considerable extent. The House would have to deal with domestic questions also.

On Wednesday evening Sir John Lubbock and Sir Sydney Waterlow, the members for Maidstone, addressed their constituents. Sir John Lubbock held that the Army Regulation Act tended to the reintroduction of the purchase system. He strongly condemned the new Slave Circular, asserted that the Home Rule claim could not be conceded, and said that it was impossible as yet to judge whether the Suez Canal shares would prove a valuable acquisition. Sir S. Waterlow spoke favourably of the Labour Laws Amendment Act and of the Artisans' Dwellings Act, and pointed out the necessity for legislation affecting the regulation of mines. A resolution was passed emphatically condemning the new Fugitive Slave Circular.

Mr. Whitelaw, M.P. for Glasgow, addressed a meeting of his constituents, in the City Hall, the same night. He was satisfied with the Suez Canal purchase, as indicating that this country meant to secure and maintain an open highway to India for herself and others. He did not pretend to know what rendered the Slave Circular necessary, but was persuaded that the minds of her Majesty's Ministers were sound with regard to holding the principle of antagonism to slavery, and heartily joined in the national desire to see the world rid of it.

At the annual meeting of the Herefordshire Chamber of Agriculture, the same day, Mr. George Clive, M.P., was elected president; and resolutions were adopted urging upon the Government the necessity of creating a separate department for agriculture without delay, and expressive of sympathy with Mr. Clare Sewell Read, M.P.

The annual meeting of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce was held at the Townhall the same day, Alderman Barran in the chair. Mr. Wheelhouse, M.P., said, in the course of his remarks in proposing the adoption of the report, that chambers of commerce in the future would unquestionably be called upon to extend the useful sphere of their duties among other matters.

Mr. Hunter Rodwell, Q.C., M.P., attended the meeting of the West Suffolk Chamber of Agriculture, the same day, at Bury St. Edmunds. The regulations for preventing the spread of foot-and-mouth disease were discussed, with other matters relating to agriculture.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Arden, A., to be Vicar of Newhall.
Bird, H. G.; Curate of Christ Church, Albany-street.
Bowen John; Rector of St. Lawrence with St. Edrens, Pembrokeshire.
Bowman, J.; Rector of Quedgeley.
Bryant, John Barker; Vicar of Breby, Burton-on-Trent.
Campbell, E. J.; Chaplain of the United Services College at Westward Ho.
Conolly, M. J.; Rector of Thorpe Malnor, Northamptonshire.
Cuthbert, G. S.; Vicar of Market Drayton.
Deedes, Phillip; Rector of Nether Broughton, Leicestershire.
Dunbar, Sir W.; Rector of Dummer.
Edwards, A. W.; Rector of Barningham with Coney Weston, Suffolk.
Evans, E. M.; Curate of Waddesdon; Vicar of Ratley.
Greene, W. C.; Perpetual Curate of Oakamoor.
Griffiths, John; Canon of St. Dubritius in Llandaff Cathedral.
Hill, W. W.; Vicar of Ode-Pychar.
Jackson, J.; Curate (sole charge) of Broadway, Ilminster, Somerset.
Johnson, Fred.; Hon. Chaplain to Lord Tollemache, of Helmingham.
Jones, J. D.; Vicar of Llanfihangel-y-Croyddin; Vicar of Llandyfriog.
Joyce, Charles; Rector of Fulmer, Bucks.
Kennaway, W. B.; Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Lee.
Latman, A. H.; Rector of Weston Zoyland, Somerset.
Mallett, W. G.; Rector of St. Lawrence's, Exeter.
Medd, P. G.; Rector of North Cerney, Gloucestershire.
Phillips, James; Rector of Weston Favell.
Roberts, J. M.; Vicar of Long Compton.
Ray, Henry; Vicar of Didlington and Rector of Colveston, Norfolk.
Roberts, Robert; Vicar of Blyton, Lincolnshire.
Robertson, D.; Rural Dean of Ness, diocese of Lincoln.
Scarlin, Walter J.; Curate of Wilmslow.
Scott, Percy R.; Vicar of East Stonehouse, Devon.
Steel, James; Minister of St. Paul's, Stockton-on-Tees.
Taylor, W. L.; Vicar of Trawden, Lancashire.
Thompson, J. R.; Vicar of Morwenstow.
Vernon, John; Rector of Shrawley, Worcester.
Warren, John; Vicar of Stowe, Bucks.

We are requested to state that the notice of appointment of the Rev. G. S. Barrow to the vicarage of Stowmarket was incorrect; and that the Rev. Edward Allen has not been appointed to, but has resigned, the rectory of Holy Trinity, Salford.—*Guardian*.

The Rev. J. W. Burgon, B.D., was, on Wednesday, admitted and installed as Dean of Chichester, in succession to the late Dr. Hook.

We are requested to state that the Bishop of London has left Fulham Palace, and has taken up his residence at London House, St. James's-square.

On Wednesday week the Earl of Devon laid the foundation-stone of a new chancel which is to be added to St. Leonard's Chapel, Newton Abbot, at a cost of £1500.

Dr. Jermy (late Bishop of Colombo) was enthroned at St. Paul's, Dundee, as Bishop of Brechin, on Wednesday week, when there was an imposing choral service, in the course of which the new Bishop was presented with the pastoral staff. At the close of the ceremony a luncheon was held, at which Lord Kinnaird presided.

The Rev. B. Gibbons, Vicar of Stourport, has offered a valuable site for the church it is proposed to erect, and also a donation of £3000. Mr. J. Brunton, of Moor Hall, has also promised a subscription of £1000.

At a meeting of the clergy and laity of the diocese of York, held at York on Tuesday, the Earl of Feversham presiding, a resolution was passed condemning Mr. Osborne Morgan's Burials Bill. It was also determined to forward a memorial to the Premier in support of the resolution.

A large five-light painted glass window has been placed in Wiveliscombe Church, Somerset, by Mrs. Benjamin Boucher, in memory of her late husband. It is the work of Messrs. Buckley and Co., of New Bond-street. The subjects are the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, the Ascension, the Raising of the Widow's Son, and Christ Blessing Little Children.

An elaborately carved oak pulpit has been placed in the parish church of Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, by the daughters of the late Mr. W. F. Dixon, of Page Hall, in memory of their father and mother. It is of octagonal shape, and contains in the four front panels specimens of carving from the studio of De Boeck and Van Wint, of Antwerp. It is from the design of Mr. William White, architect, Wimpole-street, London. A lectern in carved oak, also designed by Mr. White, has been placed in the church by an anonymous donor.

The Canterbury Diocesan Conference was held on Tuesday, at which the Archbishop presided, and entered fully into the subject of the Burials Bill. Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., moved that the Conference, while unable to accept the principle of Mr. Osborne Morgan's bill, was anxious to facilitate any well-considered measure for allowing burials in churchyards without service, and for providing public graveyards not connected with churches. To this proposal several amendments were made, but ultimately and after considerable discussion the motion in its original form was carried.

The Bishop of Durham has lately consecrated the Church of St. John the Evangelist, which has been built at Brandon, a hamlet in the extensive parish of Brancepeth, on a site presented for the purpose by Lord Boyne. It is intended to serve a district containing about six thousand souls. At the luncheon which was afterwards given the Rector of Brancepeth (the Rev. A. D. Shafto) stated that in 1841 the population of Crook and Billy Row was 438, whereas it was now 14,000. That district had already been provided with a church when he came to the parish one-and-twenty years ago, but since then the population in the hamlets of Willington, Tudhoe, Brandon, and Brancepeth had grown from 2000 to 161,000. He had, however, been enabled to build four churches, one parsonage-house, and three schools, at an expenditure of about £10,000.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Eulargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting, on Monday, at 7, Whitehall—the Rev. John Evans in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects—viz.: Rebuilding the church at Girton, near Newark, Notts; enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Flore, near Weedon, Northants, and Westham, near Eastbourne; under urgent circumstances, the grants formerly made towards restoring the churches at Navenby, near Grantham, and Stanley, near Derby, were each increased. Grants were also made from the Special School-Church and Mission-House Fund towards building school or mission churches at Blackburn, St. Paul's; Chadswood, near Cannock, Staffordshire; Hammersmith, St. John's, Middlesex; and Temperance Town, in the parish of St. Mary, Cardiff. The good work that is thus being done by this special fund is manifest; and if the committee were enabled, by receiving a larger share of public support, to increase the amounts of these grants, this department of our home-mission work might be developed to a much further extent.

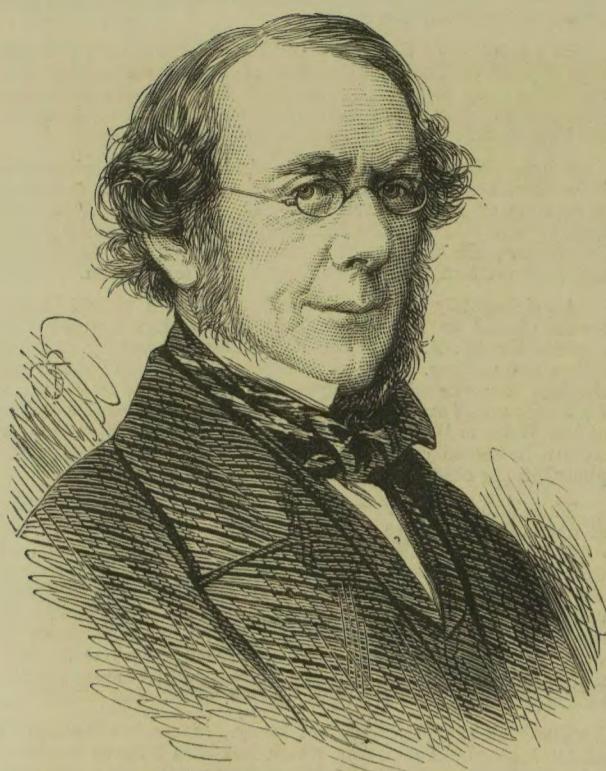
THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The list of those who will obtain mathematical honours at Cambridge has been published. From this it appears that 104 candidates entered for this examination, and fourteen have failed to obtain honours, four having acquitted themselves so as to deserve an ordinary degree, while the same number have simply been excused the general examination for the ordinary degree, and the remaining four have failed. The further examination of those who have acquitted themselves so as to deserve honours was continued on Monday. The list of wranglers and senior and junior optimates, in order of merit, will be announced in the Senate House on Friday morning, the 28th. The following is the subsidiary list alluded to:—Agrotant: Solomon, St. Peter's; H. W. Wilson, Jesus. Candidates who have so acquitted themselves as to deserve an ordinary degree: Dey, St. John's; Knight, Corpus; Powell and Simms, Trinity. Excused the general examination for the ordinary degree: Miller, Sidney; Piggott, Trinity; Robertson, Christ's; Rust, Trinity.

At the convocation of the London University, on Tuesday night—Dr. Storrer presiding—the motion of Mr. Hensman was discussed: "That it is desirable that a new charter should be granted to the University, and that such charter should enable the University to grant degrees in art to women." This was seconded by Mr. Holroyd, Chaplain; and an amendment was moved, virtually leaving the matter in the hands of the senate, which body, in 1874, ignored a similar resolution passed by convocation. On a division, the amendment was rejected by thirty-three to twenty-six, and by a subsequent amendment the words "in arts" in the original motion was struck out, convocation thus affirming the principle of granting degrees in all faculties, including law and medicine, to women. It was, however, pointed out that there was small probability of the senate, as at present constituted, carrying out the resolution, and Mr. R. H. Hutton urged the graduates to turn their attention to the election on that body of medical members especially whose views are in accordance with those of the majority of convocation.

“THE VILLAGE BELLE.”

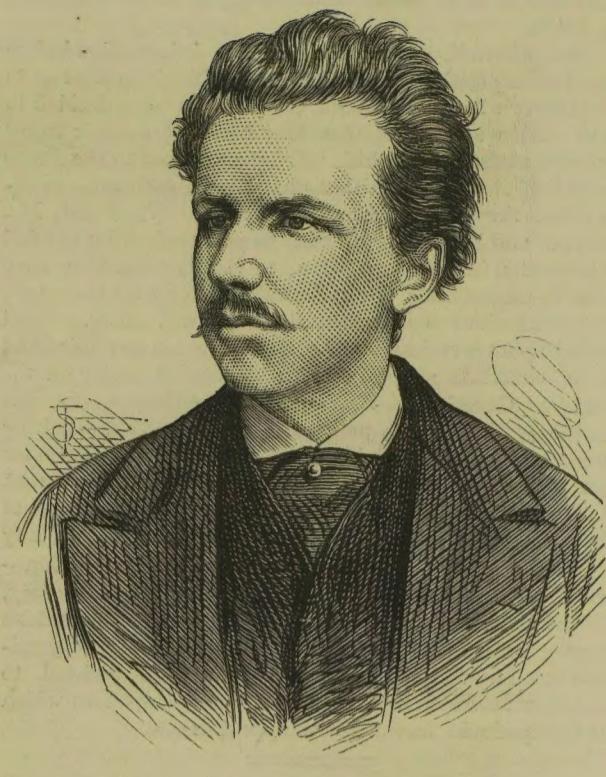
In the pleasant picture under this title, which we engrave from the exhibition at the French Gallery, Herr H. Schlesinger seems to have broken, or to be intending to break, comparatively new ground. We have long known his quasi-Spanish beauties, with all the *agacerie* of their expression and toreador costume; and, more lately, we have admired his fancy female figure, or child, subjects in a more French taste. Here, however, we have a rustic beauty of no marked nationality. But why is the belle of the village seated alone in this leafy retreat, nibbling the stalk of a flower with an air so sweetly pensive, if not disconsolate? For whom has she plucked that pretty basketful of flowers? Is this a trysting-place, and doth the expected one not come? These are questions which are in the poetical province of the painter to ask; but which we hold it is our duty to leave to the ingenuity, discernment, fancy, and sympathy of our readers to answer each for him or her self.



THE LATE MR. SOTHERON ESTCOURT.



THE LATE SIR ANTHONY ROTHSCHILD, BART.



THE LATE VISCOUNT AMBERLEY.

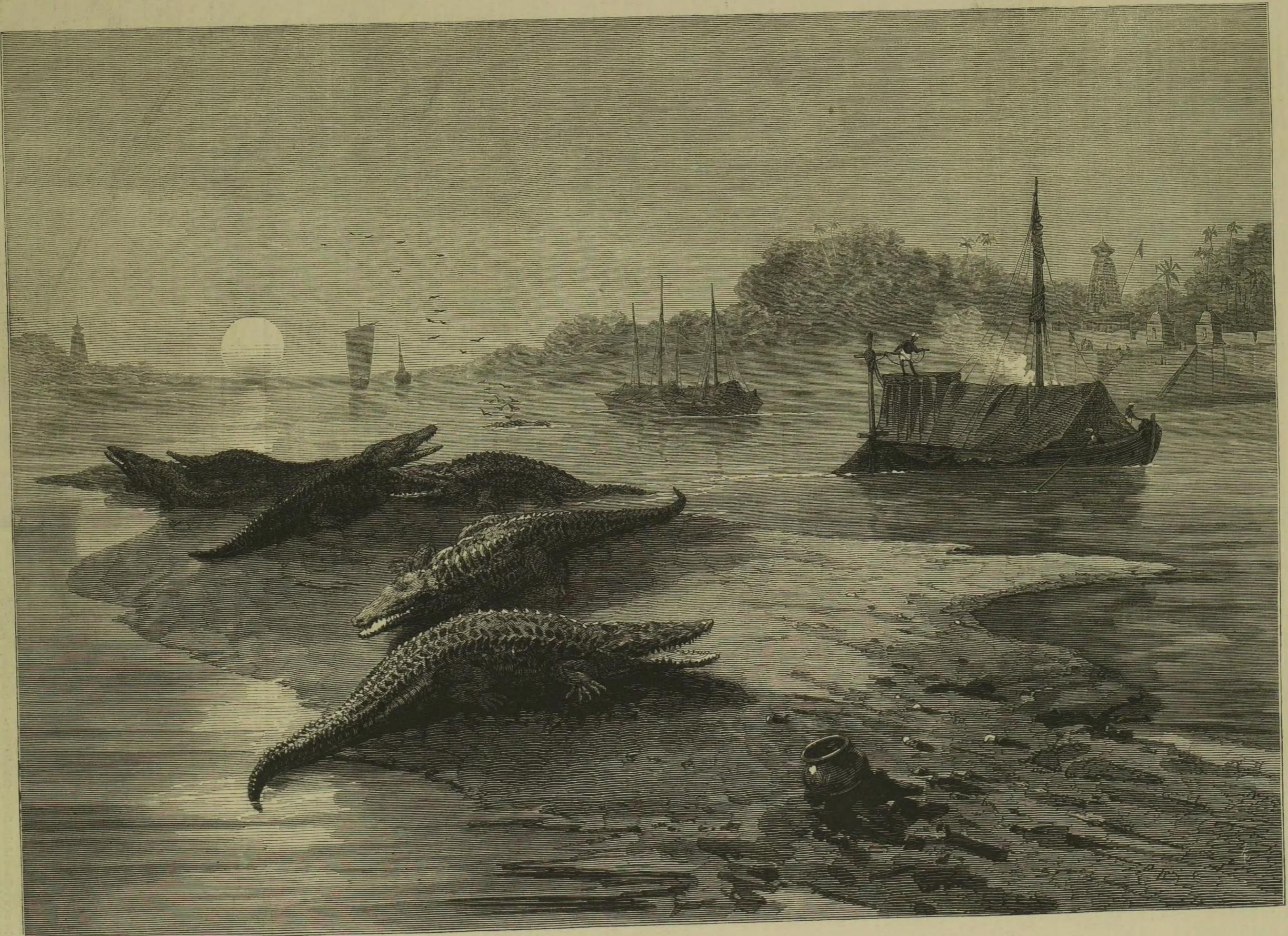
ILLUSTRATED WORKS.

That a painter should have attained the very first rank with so little notice from his contemporaries as Correggio seems to have received, or, at least, that there are records of his having received, is one of the most extraordinary facts in the history of modern art. His works unite some of the finest qualities of the great masters of his time, and he carried chiaroscuro farther than any of them. Yet his teacher cannot be named with certainty. He attained such excellence in the poor town of Correggio (whence he derived the name by which he is best known), remote from the art-centres of Venice, Florence, and Rome; he returned to that town almost as obscure as ever, after filling the churches of neighbouring Parma with some of the greatest works of modern times; and he died without any one being at the pains to preserve the slenderest materials for his biography. In such a case, however, much that is interesting and instructive may be suggested if not established by way of inference; and this process has been intelligently applied to the few facts known of Correggio, to the documentary evidence preserved relating to his works, and to his surroundings, by Dr. Julius Meyer. This German biography has been translated into English and published under the title *Antonio Allegri da Correggio*, from the German of Dr. Julius Meyer. Edited, and with

an introduction, by Mrs. Charles Heaton (Macmillan and Co.), and forms a worthy companion to the biographies of Albert Durer, Leonardo da Vinci, &c., compiled by Mrs. Heaton. Like these, it is enriched with fine photographic reproductions of some of Correggio's masterpieces (chiefly in this case from engravings), which form a welcome addition to Dr. Meyer's work. The original text is condensed, and the German appendices are abridged; but Mrs. Heaton has added an introduction and a few notes from other sources. The book is the best biography of Correggio in the English language, and therefore valuable to the art-student, while it is admirably well suited to the drawing-room table by virtue of its handsome printing and binding and the beauty of its illustrations. We may add that Mr. J. A. Crowe, in a recent review of this book in *The Academy*, has offered some fresh hints respecting the influence that Leonardo, Titian, Lotto, and other masters probably had on Correggio, directly or indirectly. We owe much already to Mr. Crowe and his collaborateur Signor Cavalcaselli, for the new light they have thrown on the early Italian schools and the correction of many errors of preceding biographers. When these authors come to write the biography of Correggio, which we trust is a part of their scheme, we shall look with interest for the working out of these incidental hints, because they promise to yield important results.

Fashion has, no doubt, great influence in the world of art, as elsewhere. It will carry an inferior artist at its flood to the highest point of popularity, and at its ebb it will be apt to drag him to equally unmerited oblivion. Canova, the Sir Thomas Lawrence of sculpture, is one of those who have suffered in posthumous reputation, perhaps unduly, from the reaction against the fashionable favour he enjoyed in his lifetime. As being calculated to revive the waning interest in his works, we may welcome the reissue of this handsomely got-up and profusely-illustrated book, *The Works of Antonio Canova in Sculpture and Modelling*. Engraved in Outline by Henry Moses. With a Biographical Memoir by Count Cicognara, and Descriptive Notes (Chatto and Windus). Sculpture had reached its lowest degradation at the advent of Canova; but, at the same time, there were many new influences in operation favourable to a revival of the art. Canova was the first fruit of the revival; but a much riper development was attained in the more manly, the loftier, the truer, and purer art of Flaxman, Thorwaldsen, Gibson, and others. Most of these acknowledged, however, some obligations, if only in technicalities, to Canova. And, although his most popular works are decidedly artificial, effeminate, and affected, there is such a graceful prettiness and so much finished and refined carving in them that they will long maintain their hold on

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA: CRAFT ON THE HOOGHLY.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA: THE GANGES.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

public favour. We allude more particularly to such well-known works as the statues of "Venus," "Hebe," and the various "Dancing Girls," to the groups of "Cupid and Psyche" and "The Graces," and to the monument to the Archduchess Christina of Austria. It is, however, to be observed that this book stands much in need of a competent modern editor, the biography of Count Cicognara and the descriptive notes being ridiculously out of date, not only as regards the fulsome and disingenuous tone of panegyric throughout, but also as regards matters of fact. Thus, to take one of many instances, in describing the "Venus Leaving the Bath," which Canova executed, doubtless, in emulation of the Medicean Venus, this latter statue is spoken of as not yet restored to Florence!

Sketching from Nature in Water Colours, by the late Aaron Penley, with chromolithographic illustrations (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin), is, we believe, an old friend with a new face, though there is no intimation to that effect on the title-page. But perhaps we are confounding this with the more elaborate "System of Painting in Water Colours," by the same author. Be this as it may, this is one of those innumerable guides to the rudiments of art which may be of assistance to the amateur, but can be of not much use to a serious student. The illustrations have such a plentiful basis of black, and the colour-printing is so much modified thereby, that the chromolithographs do not accurately exemplify the directions of the text for the preparation and application of mixed tints. *A Course of Sepia Painting*, with twenty-four plates from designs by R. P. Leitch, published by the same firm, is a production of the same class, though the "designs," being in monotone, are, of course, less likely to mislead and confuse the tyro.

The unrivalled advantages in the way of rapidity of production and consequent cheapness of the Woodbury permanent Photographic Printing Process are used with excellent effect in a new "gallery of contemporary portraits," entitled *Men of Mark*, now in course of publication by Messrs. Sampson, Low, Marston, and Co. The "prints" are from negatives taken from life by Messrs. Lock and Whitfield, which is a sufficient guarantee of merit. The first number now before us (issued, by-the-way, at the low price of eighteen pence) contains beautiful cabinet portraits of the Earl of Dufferin, Sir Edward Shepherd Creasy, and Sir Richard Baggallay, accompanied by biographical notices. If the promise of this number be redeemed, this will be the best and cheapest series of photographic portraits of living celebrities hitherto issued.

The volume of the *Portfolio* for the year just closed fully justifies the encomiums we have passed on some monthly numbers of this art-periodical, and which, therefore, need not be repeated. For the ensuing year the able editor, Mr. P. G. Hamerton, promises that etching will continue to be the leading feature of the illustrations, but that other artistic means of reproduction, particularly the admirable process of Messrs. Goupil, which has photographic accuracy, will be made use of. Several series of papers by eminent writers on art are announced as among forthcoming contributions, together with technical notes on the practical art of painting by distinguished English artists.

Mr. S. C. Hall has followed up the success of "The Trial of Sir Jasper" by another temperance tale in verse, entitled *An Old Story* (Virtue, Spalding, and Co.). Some of the evils of intemperance in its ramifications through the various grades of society are exposed with a benevolent fervour that is honourable to the author. Illustrations by eminent artists who have co-operated gratuitously with Mr. Hall in his well-intended labour render the book highly attractive.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA.

A telegram through Reuter's agency announces that the Prince arrived at Lahore on Tuesday morning, and was received at the railway station by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Judges, and other high officials. There was also a large assembly of Europeans to welcome his Royal Highness. On the plateau facing the fort were a number of feudatory chiefs mounted on elephants and attended by their sirdars, retinues, and followers, forming a most picturesque spectacle. Among the chiefs present were the Rajahs Kuper, Tulla, Nabha, Mandi, Faridkote, Chamba, Luket, Kalsia, and the Nawabs of Bahwalpore, Malekatta, Patondi, Lonara, and Dupina. The route to Government House was tastefully decorated, and was lined partly by the troops of the native princes, and partly by the garrison forces. The crowd, which was not numerous, gave his Royal Highness a cordial reception. On arriving at Government House the Prince received addresses from the Municipality and the Masonic body. In the afternoon his Royal Highness held a Levée, and received visits from the principal rajahs. The Prince subsequently visited the Fort, Runjeet Singh's palace and tomb, and other objects of interest. A grand ball was to be given in honour of the Royal visit at night.

LORD TOLLEMACHE.

The Right Hon. John Tollemache, who has just been raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Tollemache, of Helmingham, is the son of the late Admiral Tollemache, nephew of the fifth Earl of Dysart, by the daughter of the fourth Earl of Aldborough. He was born in 1805, and married, first, to a daughter of John Best, Esq., who died in 1846; and, secondly, to the daughter of the late James Duff, Esq., and stepdaughter to Lord Rendlesham. He designated himself a Liberal-Conservative, but in practice he voted in the House of Commons with the Conservatives, and was a fine specimen of the typical English country gentleman. He first entered Parliament in 1841, being returned for Cheshire (South), and was elected for the western division of that county in 1848. He continued to sit for that place until the last general election, when he retired in favour of his son, the present member, who is heir to the title and estates. It may be a small matter, but it may be mentioned that Lord Tollemache was the last gentleman who was seen to drive the peculiar vehicle called a curicle in the streets of London.

The first spelling-bee at Cambridge proved very successful. The head prize was awarded to Mr. Daniel Case, employed at the University Press.

Mr. Alfred Erskine Hardy, son of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War, has been appointed counsel to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in place of the late Mr. P. MacMahon.

In the new volume of the *Racing Calendar* the racing colours of the Prince of Wales appear for the first time. They are—"Purple body with gold braid, scarlet sleeves, and black velvet cap, with gold fringe."

Messrs. Smith, Sundius, and Co., on Wednesday evening, dispatched from Plymouth the steam-ship Australia, of which we gave an Engraving last week. This is the second of the new line of mail-steamers to run between Australia, New Zealand, and San Francisco, her sister-ship being the Zealandia.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Jan. 20.

Marshal MacMahon's proclamation has produced its results. The thirty-six thousand delegates who are to take part in the coming senatorial elections were nominated last Sunday throughout France, and the Ministerial organs proclaim that the great majority of those appointed belong to the Conservative party. A few more days must elapse, however, before the complete result of Sunday's voting is known, and it is highly probable that in many instances the Ministerialists will have miscalculated their success. From the returns which have already arrived from the provinces, it would seem that, as usual, advanced Republicans have triumphed in almost every town of the smallest importance, the less Liberal candidates being returned by the rural communes, which in a majority of instances have delegated their mayors to represent them at the approaching elections. It is on this latter fact that the Government organs mainly base their predictions, fondly imagining that all the mayors in France are devoted adherents of the Vice-President of the Council, forgetting that many of them are staunch Bonapartists. In the smaller and more rural districts they are freely elected by the municipal councils, and although as functionaries they are subordinate to the préfet and sous préfets, on the other hand many of them hold independent political opinions. The prematurely-announced grand triumph of the Government may therefore prove to be nothing more than an extremely hard-won victory.

The authorities spared no effort to defeat the Republican party on Sunday last. It was, of course, with the view of securing this result that Marshal MacMahon in his proclamation, which was posted in every commune throughout France on Thursday last, invited "those who place the defence of social order, respect for law, and patriotic devotion above their recollections or aspirations or party engagements" to rally round his Government, so as to facilitate the triumph of a "conservative and truly liberal policy, so necessary for the salvation of France." The President's proclamation did not produce a favourable impression among the Parisians, who looked for something beyond mere ambiguous phraseology, and consequently it in no degree influenced the voting in the department of the Seine, which returned exclusively Radical delegates. The Municipal Council of Paris elected Victor Hugo as its representative by a very large majority, and M. Clemenceau, President of the Council, called in state to apprise him of his nomination. Speeches were, of course, exchanged, and the author of "Les Misérables" delivered one of his usual eccentric, semi-biblical orations. M. Spuller, the editor of Gambetta's organ, *La République Française*, was chosen by the city of Paris for its supplementary delegate. The city and its suburbs will elect five senators between them, and the candidates likely to be returned are MM. Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Peyrat, Hérod, and de Freycinet. A Conservative committee, presided over by General Changarnier, has already been organised in the capital, with the view of influencing the elections for the Lower Chamber, which are to take place next month, and Duc Décaze presents himself under its auspices in the eighth arrondissement. The Duke's chances of success, however, are exceedingly slight.

It appears that M. Buffet's election as a senator by the department of the Vosges is to-day assured. The Government organs announce that the Prime Minister counts upon a majority of sixty votes. There being considerable dissension among the Republican party at Marseilles, M. Thiers, who is a native of that city, recently announced his intention of going there, with the view of conciliating the rival fractions. We learn, however, that a sudden indisposition prevents the ex-President from undertaking the journey. On Monday M. Gambetta arrived at Marseilles, where he contemplated delivering a veritable electoral manifesto at a grand Democratic banquet which was to have been given in his honour the same evening. Marseilles, however, is under the régime of the staté of siege, and the banquet was at the last moment interdicted by General Lewal. M. Gambetta and his friends then proceeded to Aix; but the authorities of this latter city were ready with a like prohibition, and the ex-Dictator has hitherto been unable to pronounce his promised oration. In all probability he will be forced to address it in the form of a letter to the readers of *La République Française*.

SPAIN.

It has been determined by the Government to grant, on the anniversary of King Alfonso's entry into Madrid, an amnesty to several persons under arrest or in exile.

Announcements are made in telegrams from Madrid that Tristany, the Carlist leader, has notified to the Spanish Consul at Bayonne his unreserved submission to Don Alfonso; that the advanced guard of a Carlist force has passed over to the Royalists; that the Royal forces have silenced the Carlist fort at Aratsain; and that the army of General Martinez Campos has begun moving against the Carlists in Navarre. By *Times* telegrams we are informed that the Alfonsist advanced post between San Marcial and Irún was surprised by Guipuzcoans, and twenty-five Alfonsists were killed, besides others wounded.

General Jovellar, the new Captain-General of Cuba, reached Havannah on Tuesday.

PORUGAL.

The Chamber of Peers has adopted a bill permitting England, and other countries which treat Portugal as the most-favoured nation, to enjoy the same advantages as are given to France under the Treaty of Commerce.

The Upper House has adopted bills for the construction of railways in the provinces of Beira and Algarve.

The immediate and complete emancipation of all former slaves in St. Thomas (Guinea) and Cape Verde who are still in servitude has been proposed by the Minister of Marine in the Chamber of Deputies.

HOLLAND.

Some successes of the Dutch in Acheen are reported from the Hague. The inhabitants of the districts which have now been occupied appear disposed, it is said, to offer their submission.

GERMANY.

The Emperor presided at a Chapter of the Order of the Black Eagle at Berlin on Tuesday. In the afternoon his Majesty gave a full-dress dinner, at which the Russian and Austrian Ambassadors were present. On Wednesday the Emperor went out hare-shooting.

By a large majority, the permanent committee of the German Parliament for discussing and reporting upon the new judicial bills has decided in favour of trial by jury for all press offences.

At the sitting of the German Federal Council, on Wednesday, authorisation was given to the Imperial Chancellor to purchase the well-known Kroll's Gardens, at Berlin, as a site for the new Houses of Parliament. A bill for altering the commencement of the financial year from Jan. 1 to April 1, following the English system, was also introduced.

The Prussian Diet was opened in the White Hall of the Royal Palace on Sunday morning. Herr Camphausen, Minister of Finance and Vice-President of the Prussian Ministry, read the Speech from the Throne. Amongst the new bills promised is one for regulating the State's right of supervision over the Evangelical Churches. The Speech confidently anticipates that the Houses of the Diet will willingly co-operate in assuring to the Evangelical Church an independent organisation. It remarks that the preliminary labours connected with the draughting of a law upon the State right of supervision and administration of the property of Roman Catholic dioceses are approaching their conclusion. On Monday the Lower House elected Herr von Bennigsen President, and Herren Haenel and Bethusy-Hue Vice-Presidents. Dr. Loewe declined being re-elected to the post of Vice-President, on account of his private engagements. Herr Camphausen, the Minister of Finance, on Tuesday, presented the annual Budget in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet. In concluding his statement of the estimated income and expenditure of the financial year 1876 he proposed to bring about an equilibrium. The gross receipts for 1876 are estimated at 43,010,110 marks less than last year, and the estimated expenditure is reduced by a similar amount. An equilibrium between expenditure and revenue is thereby maintained, both being estimated at 651,488,800 marks.

SWEDEN.

Parliament was opened by the King on Wednesday. In the speech from the throne his Majesty referred to the cordial reception he had met with abroad, last year, as a fresh proof of the friendly feelings of foreign countries towards Scandinavia. He also announced that, among other measures, bills for the organisation of the army and the improvement of the coast defences would be laid before the members.

The Budget has been laid before the Rigsdag. It shows a balance between the revenue and the expenditure amounting to 79,000,000 crowns. The receipts include a surplus of 5,358,000 crowns from last year's Budget. A sum of 9,912,000 is devoted to the construction of new railways and the extension of those already existing, and of this amount 9,000,000 are to be raised by a loan.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Credit-Anstalt and Messrs. Rothschild have negotiated with the Government for a loan of 40,000,000 fl. in Austrian Consols. The object of the loan is the amortisation of certain debts and the liquidation of part of the deficit.

The bill relative to monastic institutions has been read a second and a third time in the Upper House of the Reichsrath. The bill regulating the position of the Old Catholics, adopted by the Lower House, has been rejected.

The members of all the fractions of the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath having held a meeting on Monday, at which they resolved to support the Government in its negotiations with Hungary, it is now certain that, as regards the Hungarian question, the entire Austrian Parliament will act in unison with the Government.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet the Minister of Finance has introduced a bill authorising the Government to appropriate 22,000,000 fl. of the second half of the Rente Loan for the purpose of beginning the conversion of the public debt.

The delegates of the Hungarian Eastern Railway Company, who at the termination of their conferences with the Ministry declined as insufficient the offer made to them for the purchase of their lines by the State, waited, last Wednesday, upon M. Tisza, the President of the Council, who repeated that the offer of 10,000,000 fl. in Five per Cent Government Bonds was the extreme limit to which the Government was prepared to go. The delegates reported this reply to their board, which resolved (with but one dissentient voice) to accept the offer, on condition that the interest on the bonds in question should be payable in gold and be exempt from taxation.

TURKEY.

The Turks appear to have met with a serious defeat in the Herzegovina. A Vienna despatch says:—"Intelligence received here from Ragusa announces that six Turkish battalions were attacked and routed, on Tuesday, on the road between Ragusa and Trebinje, by an insurgent force under the leadership of Poco. The Turks are stated to have lost three hundred killed and a large number wounded. The insurgent loss is said to have been thirty dead and many wounded." Special telegrams to the *Times* confirm this news.

Great numbers of Herzegovinians who have taken refuge in Ragusa are in most wretched plight, these poor, half-famished creatures depending for subsistence chiefly, if not wholly, on charitable funds. An almsgiving scene, sketched by our Special Artist when at Ragusa, is depicted on page 84.

AMERICA.

Mr. Sherman has introduced a proposition in the Senate for a common unit for money and accounts for the United States and Great Britain, and requesting the President to propose to the English Government the conclusion of a treaty to establish the dollar as that unit, to be represented in coin of the following standard—namely, gold, nine-tenths pure and one-tenth copper, or one-tenth copper and silver. Five of these dollars to be equivalent to £1, and to be legal tenders in both countries.

Explanations have been given by Mr. Secretary Fish to the Foreign Committee of the House of Representatives on the subject of the circular sent by him to the American representatives abroad in regard to Cuba.

The Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives has submitted a report proposing to transfer to Liverpool the office of the American Consul-General in London, and to establish an American consulship at Ottawa.

An official report has been issued at Washington which states that up to Jan. 1 the Court intrusted with the distribution of the Geneva award had approved Alabama claims to the amount of six million dollars. It is thought that the total amount of the awards will not exceed ten million dollars.

CANADA.

The Dominion Board of Trade has requested the Canadian Government to prevent undue interference by British surveyors with Canadian shipping. The board also recommends the re-establishment of the 10 per cent. import duty on tea and coffee from the United States. American delegates have been present at a meeting of the board, at which they spoke in favour of reciprocity between Canada and the United States. Their arguments appeared to be well received.

The Manitoba Legislature has consented to receive appeals to the Dominion Government for the relief of the sufferers by the grasshopper plague.

We hear from Quebec that the Hon. Mr. Robertson has resigned the post of Treasurer.

AUSTRALIA.

Sir G. F. Bowen, Governor of Victoria, arrived at Melbourne on the 14th inst.

The *Melbourne Argus* of Dec. 1, received on Monday morning, states that the Victorian Parliament reassembled on Nov. 17, and the Premier (Sir James McCulloch) made a statement indicating the policy of his Government, which, he intimated, during the present Session would consist chiefly of

placing the finances of the colony on a sound and satisfactory basis. On Nov. 23 he made his financial statement, and brought forward his proposals for new taxation, comprising a land and house tax, an income tax, a bank-note tax, and an increase of the succession duties. He also stated that a revision of the tariff would be made, and duties remitted or reduced to the amount of £113,894. Mr. Berry, the late Treasurer, moved an amendment that the financial policy was unsatisfactory. The debate was proceeding when the mail left.

Sydney news is to Dec. 1. The Estimates brought forward in the Assembly that day included additional expenditure for railway extension to be raised by loan. The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill had been reserved for the Royal assent.

The Legislative Council of South Australia has again rejected the Stamp Bill, which is stated to be the keystone to the Government financial policy. Parliament is prorogued until Feb. 25.

From Queensland we learn that gold continued to be brought down in large quantities from the north, but that the blacks were increasing in hostilities and daring.

Lord Napier of Magdala has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar.

Bridgetown, Barbadoes, was illuminated by gas for the first time on Friday night, last week.

The Legislative Assembly of Jersey, after an animated debate, has rejected the proposed income tax.

Professor von Sybel has been elected a member of the Academy of Science at Berlin.

A small planet, the 158th of the group, has been discovered by M. Koura, of the Berlin Observatory.

M. V. A. Malte-Brun has been elected president and M. Charles Maunoir secretary of the French Geographical Society.

The Academy of Moral and Political Science at Paris has elected Mr. Motley, the American historian, a foreign associate.

The Swiss Federal Council has decided that the civil marriage law of Dec. 24, 1874, does not forbid marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

Great reductions in the budget of expenditure and the salaries of all the higher officials continue to be made by the Servian Skuptschina.

Information is brought from the West Coast of Africa, by the British and African mail steamer Bonny, of the continuance of hostilities at Cape Palmas, all trade being stopped in consequence.

The population of New York, according to a preliminary census report presented to the Legislature of that State, is 4,705,268, including 329,679 aliens and 4880 Indians. The total number of voters is 1,138,330, of whom 743,082 are natives of the State.

A telegram has been received at the Admiralty announcing that the operations against the Malays on the Perak River have been completely successful, and that the services of the naval brigade are no longer required. The men will accordingly be now withdrawn.

The Foreign Office has received from the Netherlands Government an expression of thanks for services rendered by her Majesty's naval forces on the West Coast of Africa in protecting the interests of Dutch factors during the late disturbances on the coast.

The Cape newspapers received on Thursday express great regret at the death of Professor Roderick Noble, of the South African College, described as for several years a prominent member of the Cape press, who has died after a short illness. At his funeral the Premier, T. J. C. Molteno, and the Speaker of the Assembly, Mr. D. Tennant, were among the pall-bearers.

According to a statement made in a Jamaica newspaper, the Venezuelan Government claims a portion of land lying between their State and British Guiana, the subject of which claim has been submitted to the Imperial Government. Pending a decision as to the ownership of the land, crimes of all kinds are reported to be committed on it with impunity.

A statue of the late Lord Mayo, by Mr. James Forsyth, commissioned by the Maharajah of Jeypore, has been unveiled in the public garden of that place, near the Mayo Hospital. Lord Northbrook was present at the ceremony, and replied to an address by the Maharajah. The statue is nine feet high, and stands on a pedestal of native granite, with inscriptions on the faces in English, Sanscrit, and Persian.

A despatch by Lord Carnarvon on the subject of the conference of the Cape Colonies has been published. His Lordship expresses the opinion that the first meeting of delegates from those communities which desire to be represented at the proposed conference would be more advantageously held in Cape Town than in any part of South Africa. At the same time the noble Earl gives utterance to the conviction that this first conference will be able to do no more than deliberate and report to the Governments and Legislatures represented at it. He is not without hope that such a basis of general agreement may be arrived at as to satisfy the several Legislatures that it is both safe and desirable to confederate on terms not very dissimilar from those adopted by the provinces which now constitute the Dominion of Canada.

At a town's meeting held at Liverpool, on Wednesday, it was resolved to invite the Royal Agricultural Society to hold their next year's show in that town.

At the annual meeting of the governors of the Dover Hospital, on Wednesday, Lord Granville was elected president, in the room of the late Lord Fitzwalter.

The Rev. W. Yate, treasurer of the National Sailors' Home at Dover, has received £500 from the executors of the late Mr. John Whittaker towards the endowment fund.

At one of the Liverpool banks, on Tuesday, a gentleman asked to be supplied with a blank cheque, which, when obtained, he filled up for £123,000,000 sterling, desiring that the amount should be paid to him in gold. When remonstrated with he became very violent. It transpired that he had formerly been in business and was suffering from mental alienation.

The second match for the racquet championship and a stake of £500 was played, on Wednesday, at Rugby, between H. Fairs and J. Gray. The first match was played last week at Prince's Club, when Fairs won the rubber, having been successful in four out of the five games played. In the second contest Fairs won the first two games, and this (according to the conditions) virtually decided the match; but the rubber was played out. Gray won the third and fifth games; but Fairs the fourth and sixth, and thus won both rubbers, the total number of aces scored being—Fairs, 76; Gray, 72.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Westminster Aquarium is to be opened this afternoon by the Duke of Edinburgh.

The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., has been unanimously elected to the Court of the Spectacle-makers' Company.

The Company of Leathersellers has voted ten guineas to the funds of the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum.

The Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts held the first conversazione of its eighteenth session at the galleries of the Society of British Artists on Thursday week.

Count Munster, the German Ambassador, has promised to preside at the anniversary dinner of the German Hospital on March 29 next.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held at the society's offices, Trafalgar-square, on Tuesday, rewards were conferred on several persons for saving life in various parts of the world.

By the death of Lord Stanhope the committee of the National Byron Memorial have lost an influential and energetic chairman. In his place Mr. Disraeli has selected as working chairman of the committee the Earl of Rosslyn.

Last week the total number of paupers in the metropolis was 87,424, of whom 36,916 were in workhouses and 50,508 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 12,113, 18,106, and 22,910 respectively.

In 1852, out of the surplus of the Great Exhibition of the preceding year, her Majesty's Commissioners bought about twenty acres of land at Kensington-grove for £60,000. Not long ago Mr. Henry Arthur Hunt sold, on behalf of the Commissioners, rather less than two acres of this land for £103,000.

The annual show of the Peristeronic Society has been held this week in the tropical department of the Crystal Palace. This society is an association of gentlemen whose aim is the breeding and culture of pigeons, and its annual show is comparative, not competitive.

The removal of the lions and tigers from their present quarters at the Zoological Society's Gardens into the new lion house has been in progress this week. The larger representatives of the genus *Felis* in the Zoological Gardens at present consist of six lions, eight tigers, three leopards, three pumas, and three jaguars.

With a view to the better preservation of their historical records, the Court of Common Council has resolved to transfer their custody to the town clerk; and, that they may be more readily inspected by persons desirous of consulting them, a gentleman will be appointed as clerk of the records, at a salary of £300 per annum.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the Alexandra Palace Company, last week, it was resolved that the nominal capital of the undertaking should be increased from £700,000 to £1,000,000, and that the £300,000 by which the capital was to be thus augmented should be issued in 34,000 shares of £10 each.

The annual ball on behalf of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' School, in Kennington-lane, is announced to take place on Thursday next, the 27th inst., at St. James's Hall, Regent-street. The arrangements for the occasion are of a nature to maintain fully the old popularity of this delightful winter réunion.

A dividend of 7 per cent for the half-year, upon the paid-up capital of £2,000,000, was declared at the annual meeting of the proprietors of the London and Westminster Bank, held on Wednesday. After payment of this dividend, and making all other necessary provisions, the rest, or surplus fund, was stated in the report to be £710,070 6s.

In consequence of the burning of the Warspite, the Elder Brethren of Trinity House have voted a special grant of one hundred guineas to the Marine Society, "with whose benevolent and patriotic objects they have a close and approving sympathy."—The Metropolitan Asylums Board have unanimously passed a resolution expressing the willingness of that body to undertake the administration of a ship which it is proposed to provide in the place of the Goliath.

The Benchers of the Inner Temple have determined to establish six pupil scholarships, being two to each tutor's class, in Real Property, Equity, and Common Law, to be awarded to such students of the Inn attending the classes respectively as upon examination shall appear most deserving. Each of these pupil scholarships will consist of 100 gs., to be paid as a pupil's fee to some barrister or pleader, to whose chambers the student shall go for the purpose of studying the law, such barrister or pleader to be approved by the treasurer or the Education Committee.

Referring to the metropolitan water supply in December, Major Frank Bolton, in his monthly report, points out that, by previous subsidence for several days, effectual filtration is greatly facilitated. Of the companies drawing their supplies from the Thames, the West Middlesex and Lambeth are the only two that have at present sufficient storage capacity, or impounding reservoirs, to avoid taking in water when floods prevail. The excellent quality of the water supplied by the West Middlesex Company is mainly attributable to its being taken in at times when the river is at its best and allowed to subside previously to being filtered.

Lady Burdett-Coutts has addressed a letter to Bishop Cloughton, Archdeacon of London, with reference to the annual collections on Hospital Sunday. Her Ladyship points out that the funds collected are now distributed without any guarantee that hospital practice, whether as regards men or animals, is humane and considerate, and she submits to the Archdeacon whether, in advocating the claims of hospitals, it has not become almost a duty that it should be a condition of the help of the clergy that the sum which may be gathered in by them to the general fund should not be apportioned without due regard and inquiry being made as to the practice of the hospital, respecting not the treatment alone of the human sufferers confined to their charge, but also as to experiments upon live animals, and whether they should not make it a condition that the sums which may be so collected should be withheld from institutions in which the dissection of live animals is practised.

There were 2431 births and 1590 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population the births were 57, and the deaths 156, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 40 from measles, 60 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 100 from whooping-cough, 16 from different forms of fever, 14 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 239 deaths were referred, against 273 and 265 in the two preceding weeks. The fatal cases of measles showed a further decline of 15 from those returned in recent weeks. The deaths from scarlet fever,

although 9 above the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years, showed a marked decline from the numbers in recent weeks, and were below the number returned in any week since the middle of August last. The fatal cases of whooping-cough, which had been 73 and 69 in the two previous weeks, rose to 100 last week; this disease has not been so fatal in London since the early part of 1872. The deaths referred to fever were 31 below the corrected weekly average; 3 were certified as typhus, 10 as enteric or typhoid, and 3 as simple continued fever. Two deaths were certified from choleric diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the five previous weeks had steadily declined from 536 to 351, rose again last week to 390, although 69 below the corrected average weekly number; 255 resulted from bronchitis and 87 from pneumonia. In Greater London 2921 births and 1934 deaths were registered.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Lord Bury distributed the prizes to the Civil Service Volunteers in the theatre of King's College, Strand, on Thursday week. He complimented the corps on its condition, observing that it was increasing in numbers and becoming more efficient every year. The Prince of Wales is honorary Colonel.

The County of Lancaster Rifle Association held their sixteenth annual meeting at the Townhall, Preston, yesterday week, under the presidency of Lord Winmarleigh.

The presentation of prizes to the West London (4th Middlesex), Lord Truro commanding, will take place this evening, in Westminster Hall.

A proposition, which has received the approval of Colonel the Marquis of Donegall, London Irish Rifles; Colonel Hayter, M.P., London Rifle Brigade; Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, St. George's; and many other Colonels of metropolitan and provincial volunteer corps, has been made by Colonel Macdonald, of the Queen's (Edinburgh) Rifle Brigade, to organise an inter-regimental match for volunteer battalions, somewhat on the same scale as the match which is now annually held among selected representatives of the battalions in the regular Army. The proposed conditions are that the match shall be shot by all the battalions simultaneously, on a day between May 15 and 31; ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yards; bonâ fide sniders, Government pattern, and Government ammunition.

The resolutions passed by the National Rifle Association of America, inviting all members of associations of other nationalities to the matches in honour of the Centennial, are published. The National Rifle Association of England has accepted the challenge for the "Championship of the World" on behalf of the United Kingdom.

At a meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday it was resolved to give a general support to Count Andrassy's note.

Glasgow is shortly to have a race meeting, a piece of land having already been secured for the course.

The Edinburgh Town Council is about to purchase nearly twenty acres of ground in the neighbourhood of the Botanic Gardens in the city, to be laid out as a public arboretum, and to be open every day, Sundays included.

A prize of the value of about £10 has been offered by Mr. James Bryce, regius professor of civil law in the University of Oxford, for an essay on some branch of English law, open to competition among all students who have attended not less than three courses on law in the college during this or any of the four preceding sessions.

The Postmaster-General has issued a notice intimating that on and after Feb. 1 distinctive telegraph-stamps will be issued for the payment of telegraph messages—foreign as well as inland—and that these must be used instead of postage-stamps. The telegraph-stamps will be of the value of 1d., 3d., 1s., and 5s. respectively.

The Empress Augusta of Germany has forwarded, through Count Munster, the German Ambassador, a magnificent gold and jewelled bracelet to Mrs. Dorrien Smith, in recognition of that lady's attention to the German passengers and crew of the steamer Schiller, wrecked off the Scilly Isles on May 7, 1875. Elegant brooches, surmounted with the Imperial crown, have also been forwarded to two ladies of Penzance who distinguished themselves by their kindness to the sufferers.

Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains the appointments of Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., as Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom and Lieutenant of the Admiralty, in the room of Admiral Sir Provo William Parry Wallis, G.C.B., now an Admiral of the Fleet; of Mr. Pope Hennessy, C.M.G., as Governor of the Islands of Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, and St. Lucia; and of Mr. William Nelthorpe Beauclerk, now Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at Copenhagen, as a third secretary in the diplomatic service.

An offer, made by the Earl of Craven, to take the sole mastership of the Old Berkshire Hounds for three years from the close of the present season, when the joint mastership of the Earl of Craven and Mr. Thomas Duffield will terminate, upon a guaranteed subscription of £1000 per annum, has been accepted by the subscribers.—The mastership of the celebrated Surrey Union pack of foxhounds will undergo a change at the close of the present season, when the Hon. Francis Scott will be succeeded by Mr. John Barnard Hankey, of Fetcham Park, near Leatherhead.

At a conference of delegates from boards of guardians in the West Riding of Yorkshire, held last week in Sheffield, several papers were read and resolutions passed on subjects connected with the poor law. In regard to outdoor relief the present system of help had given satisfactory results where carefully administered, and should not be abolished; that the existing law of settlement should not be repealed, but modified in certain particulars; that guardians should be elected for a period of three years; and that the maintenance of lunatics should be thrown upon the Imperial funds.

The lines of demarcation between trades are disappearing fast. Grocers, emboldened by the success of their dash into the biscuit trade, have of late years dealt largely in wines and spirits; the publicans, in self-defence, making an inroad, though not so successful a one, into their competitors' ground by the sale of tea. Drapers, who were among the first to enlarge their trade boundaries, have now added valentines to their multifarious stock. This happy stroke of audacity is the work of Mr. James Ridley, of Gresham-street, who obtained a bronze medal at the Paris Maritime Exhibition for Goudie's life-saving coat, which was noticed in this Paper at the time. He supplies the trade with elegant boxes, each containing, besides a handsome valentine, half a dozen cambric handkerchiefs, a silk scarf, or some dainty article of the kind, thus combining the useful with the merely ornamental. We wait to see whether the stationers will originate any striking device in love-gifts.



THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA: THE MADRAS CLUB BALL.
FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF THE SERAPI.



"GATHERING WOOD." BY EDOUARD FRÈRE.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The controversy at present raging with regard to vivisection may be regarded, from every point of view, as a very pretty quarrel as it stands; still one cannot help thinking that, in common fairness, it would have been better to defer dogmatic conclusions as to the cruelty or otherwise of the practice until the Royal Commission on Vivisection had made their report, and until Parliament had spoken on the subject. In lieu of adopting this sensible course, the anti-vivisectionists are flinging down gauntlets and tilting at windmills in every direction; and even the excellent Lady Burdett-Coutts, whose charitable feelings are generally equalled by her strong common-sense, has slightly erred in judgment, and has gone out of her way in asking the Mansion-House Committee of the Hospital Sunday Fund to abstain from making any grants to hospitals in the medical schools attached to which vivisection is practised. Then Mr. Auberon Herbert has made an elaborate attack on men of science in general, and on Sir Henry Thompson in particular. Sir Henry, in replying, has inferentially made an onslaught upon gentlemen who go out shooting and slaughter animals for the mere selfish sake of sport; and I am only in dread now lest Reynard the Fox should make his reappearance on the scene, in the shape of a fresh passage of arms between Mr. Freeman and Mr. Anthony Trollope as to the turpitude or the innocence of riding to hounds. But the newspaper letter-writing season is coming to an end. The opening of the Session is imminent; and the vivisection question, it is to be hoped, will be soon definitely settled.

And (pardon me if I yet harp on a question of very vital social importance) it is to be hoped that the Government will speedily see their way to bringing in an exhaustively expanded and amended bill for the better prevention of cruelty to animals. The statute known as "Dick Martin's Act" manifestly fails to meet the present requirements of the humane section of the public, while, on the other hand, individuals are being continually prosecuted by the energetic Mr. Colam for treating animals in a manner which the society in Jermyn-street deem to be utterly barbarous, but which was not thought to be cruel when the first anti-cruelty law was passed. I will instance the customs of gagging horses with tight bearing-reins, of rounding the ears and cropping the tails of dogs, and of "dubbing" or cutting off the combs of game-cocks. If the infliction of exquisite pain constitute cruelty, I should say myself that the last-named practice was in the highest degree inhuman, since the combs of the gallinaceous race are about the most vascular part of their anatomy. Ask a French *chef*, and he will tell you that when *crêtes de coq* are needed for a mad-dish the combs should be soaked for at least six hours in water, to free them from the blood with which they are charged.

The Parisians have been thrown into a frenzy of indignation through the publication of a very amusing book on modern German life by M. Tissot, the author of "Un Voyage au Pays des Milliards," in which an account is given of the public and private life of Herr Richard Wagner, author of "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," and other "Music of the Future," and bosom-friend of the King of Bavaria. Herr Wagner is accused of personally entertaining and of actively fomenting among his countrymen feelings of the bitterest hatred towards France, and, moreover, of having composed and written the words for a burlesque cantata, in which Victor Hugo, General Trochu, the Paris National Guard, Vefour and Vachette, the restaurateurs, M. Perrin, ex-director of the Grand Opera, and the provinces of Alsace-Lorraine were all turned into merciless ridicule. These are obviously, in a Frenchman's eyes, unpardonable sins; and Herr Wagner has been roundly told by the French press that he is a sham genius—*un faux grand homme*, that he unites the tastes of Sardanapalus with the manners of a grisly bear; and that refined French ears will never tolerate his "discordant rhapsodies." These are "brave orts," and I don't think M. Halanzier will see his way towards producing "Lohengrin," or the "Fliegende Holländer," at the Académie yet awhile. As regards Herr Wagner's burlesque cantata, it is a pity that Abbé Bouhours is not alive to criticise it. Fresh impetus might thus be given to the solution of the famous problem, *Si un Allemand peut avoir de l'esprit?* In any case, how delighted I shall be if some German correspondent hastens to inform me that Herr Wagner never wrote this notable cantata at all.

Yet another tiny item touching on music. There was a lawsuit recently about the copyright of that most melodious and pathetic ballad, "Kathleen Mavourneen," the second verse of which contains (by the way) a line which might well serve as a crucial test to competitors when "Pronouncing Bees" are combined with the spelling ones. Here is the line:—

The horn of the hunter is heard on the hill.

Never was so treacherous a trap laid, through "alliteration's artful aid," for people who are somewhat weak-kneed in the matter of "h's." How many, I wonder, would be "ruled out" for rendering the line—

The 'orn of the 'unter his 'eard on the 'ill.

As regards the lawsuit, it would seem that during a period of five-and-twenty years or so a great many thousands of pounds have been cleared by the successive publishers to whom the copyright of "Kathleen Mavourneen" has really or ostensibly belonged. Now, I want to know how much the composer of the ballad originally received for it. I remember distinctly that the late George Linley, the composer of "Constance" and the "Spirit of Love," told me, as a matter of musical history, that the "copy" money paid to Mr. Crouch for "Kathleen" was just *five pounds sterling*. Well, five pounds, under certain circumstances, may be considered "good money," Samuel Simmons disbursed no more than a hundred shillings for the copyright of the first edition of "Paradise Lost."

Democritus, I read in "The Anatomy of Melancholy," was "a little, wearish man, very melancholy by nature, averse from company in his latter days, and much given to solitariness." He lived a recluse life in the suburbs of Abdere, "wholly betaking himself to his studies, saying that sometimes he would walk down to the haven and laugh heartily at such a variety of ridiculous objects as he there saw." A similar propensity is attributed to the encyclopedic philosopher Bayle, who would occasionally suspend that which Mr. Carlyle terms "his eternal scribble," and wander solitarily about the canal quays of Rotterdam, diverting himself by listening to the rough ribaldry of the boatmen; nay, the biographers of Burton himself have insinuated that the old hermit of Oxford University was addicted to slanging the bargees at Ifley lock, in order to shake off that melancholy about which he wrote so comically. But let no modern Democritus, no Bayle of the nineteenth century, no Burton of the Victorian era, think of resorting to Billingsgate market with a view to cheering his depressed spirits by listening to the animated conversation of the fishwives and the market porters. The members of the Court of Common Council representing the ward of Billingsgate have decreed that henceforth only the politest terms of speech are to be audible in

Thames-street; and an irreverent carman, named Benjamin Willis, has been summoned before the Lord Mayor, under the City Police Act, charged with profanely swearing in the precincts of Billingsgate. The man was penitent and promised amendment, so the Lord Mayor, instead of fining Willis forty shillings, as he was empowered to do under the Act, respite judgment for the present—in order to ascertain, I apprehend, what influence the warning would have on the behaviour of Billingsgate. Bravo! my Lord Mayor. G. A. S.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.
VERTEBRATED ANIMALS.—MAN AND THE APES.

Professor Alfred H. Garrod, M.A., began his first course of twelve lectures as Fullerian Professor of Physiology on Tuesday last, his subject being the Classification of Vertebrated Animals. After some introductory remarks on the value of the study of zoology in a scientific method with special relation to everyday life, the Professor defined and illustrated the terms species, genus, family, order, and class; and then stated that he should in this course limit himself to the consideration of the orders and classes of the sub-kingdom vertebrata or back-boned animals, and should give a short account of the members of each group, their distinctive characters, geographical distribution, and other peculiarities, in the following order—mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes. He then, in relation to the study of classification, explained and commented on the theory of "evolution," as given by Lamarck in 1801, that "all organisms, whether vegetable or animal, are derived from simple original forms, and have developed themselves from these in the natural course of a gradual change;" and on that of "natural selection," published by Darwin in 1859, that, "as many more individuals of each species are born than can possibly survive, and as, consequently, there is a constantly recurring struggle for existence, it follows that any being, if it vary, however slightly, in any manner profitable to itself, will have a better chance of surviving, and thus be 'naturally selected.' From the strong principle of inheritance any selected variety will tend to propagate its new and modified form." The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the order primates, which includes man and the anthropoid apes—the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang-outang, and gibbon. After pointing out the varieties of the human race, especially in regard to the length and size of the head, the projection of the jaw, and the nature of the hair, the Professor first referred to the peculiarities common to man and the apes, and then noticed the chief distinctions between them, such as the great toe and the curve in the back—characteristics limited to the human race. Some interesting particulars were then given of the structure and habits of the gorilla living in Central Africa, and of the chimpanzee, whose principal home is in Borneo and its vicinity. The lecture was fully illustrated by specimens and diagrams; and among the interesting photographs, magnified and projected upon the screen, were two of a gorilla which recently died at Hamburg, two days after its arrival.

Professor Huxley will, on Friday next, give a discourse on the Border Territory between the Animal and the Vegetable Kingdoms.

The opening meeting of the United Law Students' Society was held, on Monday evening, at Clement's Inn hall. Sir W. Harcourt, M.P., who presided, gave an address on legal education. A discussion followed, in which Sir F. Pollock, Mr. Montagu Cookson, Professor Sheldon Amos, and others took part.—The second course of Canton Lectures of the present session of the Society of Arts was begun on Monday evening by Mr. W. Mattieu Williams, on Iron and Steel.—A well-attended meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society was held, on Monday afternoon, at the society's offices, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, to hear a paper of Dr. Friedrich on the Island and Literature of Bali, which had been translated from the Dutch.—On Monday evening Captain J. Wilson, R.N., read a paper upon the question of Whether our merchant service is any longer a feeder to the Royal Navy, at the usual meeting of the United Service Institution, the subject being a sequel to a paper of July 20 last.—Dr. Carpenter gave his second and concluding lecture on Automatism, on Monday, at the London Institution.—Mr. Robert Baxter read a paper on the Rate of Interest and the Currency Laws before the Statistical Society on Tuesday. He maintained that an immense loss was occasioned to the country through the frequent changes in the rate of interest by the Bank of England; that the currency law of 1844 was an utter failure; and that the issue department of the Bank should be under the control of the Government. An animated discussion ensued.—At a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, on Tuesday, presided over by the Duke of Manchester, a paper was read by General Bisset, who, after giving a very full account of the various colonies in South Africa, proposed a plan of federation similar to that which has been carried out in Canada. After some remarks by two gentlemen from the Cape of Good Hope, the noble chairman and the secretary of the institute (Mr. Young) expressed in some degree their dissent from the federation views put forward by the lecturer. The discussion was adjourned.—The annual general meeting of the Meteorological Society was held on Wednesday evening at the Institution of Civil Engineers, when the anniversary address was delivered by the president, Dr. Mann.

"GATHERING WOOD."

This picture, by Edouard Frère, from the recent exhibition of his studies, sketches, and pictures at Messrs. Agnew's gallery, shows the more pathetic side of Edouard Frère's art and sympathy with French peasant life. It is winter and a snow-covered landscape; the occupation of the figures is of poverty and privation and labour in all weathers; and that labour must be shared by the aged grandam and the youngest children alike. The only fuel procurable to keep out the cruel cold from the crazy cabin and to boil the soupe maigre or the pot-au-feu must be gathered from a wood or coppice, whether near or distant. Yet, even in this saddening subject, the pleasant geniality of the painter makes itself felt in the pretty incident of the little boy cheerfully putting out his small strength to the utmost to bind up, unaided, the slender faggot which is his contribution to the family comfort.

The annual ball given by the gentlemen of the Warwickshire Hunt took place in the County Hall, Warwick, last week, and was attended by 450 of the nobility and gentry.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a communication from the Working Men's Lord's-Day Rest Association, states that in the course of a laborious life he has signally experienced both the mental and physical benefits of the Lord's Day as a religious institution. He could hardly overstate its value in this view; and for the interest of the working men of this country, alike in these and in other yet higher respects, there was nothing he more anxiously desired than that they should more and more appreciate the Christian day of rest.

NEW BOOKS.

If the proper study of mankind be man, it were well to combine with personal experience and observation the perusal of as many biographies and memoirs as can be obtained, having for their subjects various types of that human nature which is so marvellously diversified and yet so fundamentally uniform. And some very curious varieties are supplied by recent publications. We have *Benjamin Robert Haydon: Correspondence and Table-Talk*: with a memoir by his son, Frederick Wordsworth Haydon (Chatto and Windus);—*The Life, Letters, and Writings of Charles Lamb*: edited, with Notes and Illustrations, by Percy Fitzgerald, M.A., F.S.A. (E. Moxon and Co.);—*Life of Robert Gray, Bishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan of Africa*: edited by his son, the Rev. Charles Gray, M.A. (Rivingtons);—*Essays on the External Policy of India*: by the late J. W. S. Wyllie, M.A., C.S.I.; edited, with a brief life, by W. W. Hunter, B.A., LL.D. (Smith, Elder, and Co.);—and *Essays on Social Subjects*: by Matthew James Higgins; with a memoir by Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Bart. (Smith, Elder, and Co.). To read these five works, so far as they are biographical, may not be either so agreeable or so instructive as to peruse, with the aid of Clough or another, a similar number of Plutarch's famous "parallel lives," for all the forced parallelism, but it will be found interesting by the most superficial nibbler of literary pasture, and to the philosophical student of humanity and of the circumstances that modify the natural man it will afford many valuable suggestions whereof to make a note that may help towards elucidation of the many problems connected with the complications of life. Drawn either with the utmost fulness of detail, or by gradation, with a few neat strokes in outline, we have for our contemplation the careers of a man who aspired to be something more than the Michael Angelo of his day; of a man whose terrible domestic trials could neither cynicise his kindly humour nor warp his literary genius; of a man who thought to do God service; of a man cut short by premature death with all his brilliant promise only partially fulfilled; and of a man who, though no genius, was a skilful wielder of the pen, and, being a gentleman of means, position, influence, cultivation, and practical knowledge, as well as a writer of perspicuous and forcible expression, probably did more real good to society as a reformer of special abuses than was ever achieved, at any rate at the time of attempting the achievement, by the most gifted preachers of a general social renovation.

Let us put the last first, and commence with the scanty memoir relating to Matthew James Higgins, better known as "Jacob Omnim." That he was born in 1810, at Benown Castle, in the county of Meath, and died in 1868; that he married, in 1850, Emily Blanche, daughter of Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, of Tichborne; that he appears to have been a gentleman of considerable property, West Indian and other; that he was educated at a private school near Bath, afterwards at Eton, and ultimately at New College, Oxford, "where hunting seems to have occupied more of his time and thought than study;" these are the most important facts, as regards his private life, communicated in the memoir, but they sufficiently explain the interest, zeal, and familiar acquaintance with which he wrote, and the attention he commanded whenever he wrote, upon any of those subjects which are most readily remembered in connection with the signature of "Jacob Omnim," or of "Paterfamilias." Other signatures he had, such as "J. O.," "Civilian," "West Londoner," "Belgravian Mother," "Mother of Six," and "A Thirsty Soul," and each signature evokes reminiscences of some blot fairly hit or some impression immediately created. Mr. Higgins, to judge from the two photographic portraits which accompany the memoir, was well named "the gentle giant," if the gentle may be considered to include the gentlemanlike. That he should have been termed a giant is no wonder, for his height was six feet eight; and the memoir contains two droll anecdotes, already very generally known, concerning his gigantic stature. One of them tells of another Mr. Higgins, who, though six feet four in height, humorously complained that he was dubbed "little Higgins" by his countrymen at Rome, where the apparition of his more gigantic namesake had thrown him into the shade. The other refers to the late Mr. Thackeray, who, being himself a tall man, accompanied Mr. Higgins to a giant-show, and obtained free admission for both by pointing to his friend and whispering, "We are in the profession." It is added, however, that, having had their little joke, the two non-professional giants paid their shillings as they went out. The "Essays on Social Subjects" appended to the meagre memoir, are of no extraordinary merit, and, combined with recollections of his other writings as well as with knowledge of his physical and social prominence, lead to the belief that the author would never have won great distinction even in journalism, let alone literature, by his intellectual gifts and literary powers only; but that, aided as he was by those external advantages which have their weight even with editors, he was enabled to work the mighty engine of the Press to the profit of the community and to the establishment of a creditable reputation as a writer for himself, by contributing to journals and periodicals the results, clearly stated, forcibly put, temperately argued, neatly arranged, honestly maintained, sharply pointed, tellingly illustrated, facetiously embellished, of his peculiar experience and keen observation.

Leaving him, and continuing the retrograde course we have chosen, we arrive at the brief memoir allotted to the late Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie, whose singular superiority in his own sphere may be best inferred from the assertion that "he had the art of being distinguished without being envied." That art is so rare that the possessor of it must have the gift of magic or the charm of moral excellence in the highest degree; even Aristides could not escape the envy of an utter stranger. Mr. Wyllie, who died at the early age of thirty-four, was born at Poonah, in the Bombay Presidency, on Oct. 6, 1835, at the time when his gallant father, now General Sir William Wyllie, K.C.B., Colonel of the 103rd Foot, was serving in the Company. Young Wyllie was sent in 1841 to England, and there he was educated, successively, by his mother, by a private tutor, at the Edinburgh Academy, at Cheltenham College, and at Oxford, where, however, he did not take his degree until 1865, having in the mean while been one among the first of those who succeeded in winning an appointment to the India Civil Service by the new system of open competition instituted in 1855. It is in this capacity as a representative of the "competition-wallahs," that he becomes an interesting biographical study. So far as he was concerned, the new system was, to all appearance, abundantly and triumphantly vindicated. He was plainly, however, one of a thousand. Of such a son the gratified father might well have quoted the familiar words from Terence, which may be thus translated:—"Everybody said everything that was kind, and congratulated me upon having a son endowed with such a disposition." Young Wyllie, according to his biographer's testimony, was able, modest, sensible, honourable, energetic, amiable, blameless; he was ambitious in a good sense, and his short life was an almost unbroken series of rapid successes. The break was at the end, when, after having won golden opinions at school, at college, in the public affairs of India, in the field of periodical literature, and in society, he was driven, by stress of health

and friendly influence, to quit the scene of his chief labours and triumphs, in the East, where he had obtained, at the unusually early age of thirty-one, the important post of Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, and to devote himself and his talents to a Parliamentary, political, and literary career. He stood for Hereford in the autumn of 1868, and was returned, together with Mr. George Clive. So far, he had begun his new life with his old success; but he had risen only to fall; both he and his colleague were compromised by the indiscretion of an agent, and were unseated for constructive treating. This blow hit him hard, for his previous experience "had ill prepared him to endure even the shadow of a stain." Moreover, "he had forsaken the Indian service for a career that now sank under him; he had burnt his ships, and could not return. Above all, he saw himself condemned to a life of inaction for some time to come; for it was beyond hope that a second seat in the Parliament then sitting would fall to him." He fretted at his disappointment, and this did not improve his health, which had suffered in India. Early in 1870 he paid a visit to Paris, where he caught cold, and died "on March 15, 1870, the first anniversary of the day on which his election had been declared void." He was only thirty-four and a half years of age, and certainly "it is not often that so young an Indian officer attracts the attention of the English public," yet his death "was noticed at considerable length, and with strong expressions of regret, by almost all the London newspapers. In Hereford Conservatives as well as Liberals manifested their sorrow, and the City voted an address of condolence to his father and mother. The entire Indian press united in paying its tribute to his memory. A memorial tablet, erected in the school chapel at Cheltenham, bears his effigy in marble, graven by Woolner. . . . His friends and old schoolfellows have founded a scholarship to commemorate his career." Surely so much honour was seldom or never before paid to the memory of one so young, who, fine as were his talents and evident as were his merits, cannot be said to have achieved greatness; poets, painters, conquerors, statesmen, philosophers, men whose genius has set its impress upon a nation and marked an era in history, have descended to less honoured graves. The short story of his life will have different revelations for differently constituted minds; to some there will be a curious significance in the tale of the incessant application, the competitive ardour, the continuous success, the physical impairment, the one check, and the sudden collapse, and memory will recall the old saying:—"Whom the gods love die young." Of the six essays to which the memoir is introductory it will suffice to say that two of them appeared in the *Edinburgh Review*, two in the *Fortnightly Review*, and one in the *Calcutta Review*; that the author had become "recognised as the literary exponent of one of the great lines of Indian policy;" and that, therefore, both the five essays which have already sought the public eye and the single essay which is now published for the first time have a sort of authority independent of the writer's own personal opinions, and of the force and literary skill with which he develops them.

We now come to the biography of Robert Gray, Metropolitan of Africa, a Bishop and the son of a Bishop; for his father, after being Rector of Bishop Wearmouth and a Prebendary of Durham, became Bishop of Bristol in 1827, just eighteen years after the birth of his seventh son and twelfth child, the late Bishop of Cape Town. In this specimen of biographical record brevity is no longer a characteristic; two large volumes are crammed with narrative, letters, epistolary fragments, notes, scraps of poetry, speeches, and legal judgments, after the longwinded fashion which nearly always prevails in matters however remotely connected with theology and polemics, and which, in the present instance, was more than usually justifiable if not wholly unavoidable. For it was as a polemist that Bishop Gray became so celebrated; and, where the principal question is one of right and wrong between two or more disputants, it is scarcely possible to have too much detail, whether it relate to personal character or to official dealings. To judge between Bishop Gray and Bishop Colenso or another there is here no proper place or opportunity or desire; but "the Christian public," to whom the two volumes are especially recommended, may be hereby very earnestly reminded that they have now ample means of forming their own judgment. The story of Bishop Gray's life, so far as it is an example of rising to certain distinction in a certain sphere, is soon told. As a boy he went, besides other schools, to Eton, where his naturally delicate health was so much impaired by a severe accident that "any further prospect of school-life became impossible." At this time he imbibed "serious impressions," which "were confirmed and deepened by watching the gradual fading away of the sister who had so tenderly cared for him during his long illness, and with whom he had gone upon a voyage of recovery to Barbadoes. He had, from his earliest days, "looked to the priesthood as his vocation;" and, accordingly, having taken "an honorary fourth" at Oxford in 1831, he took deacon's orders in 1833 and priest's in 1834, in which latter year "he was presented to the living of Whitworth, county Durham." In 1836 he married Miss Sophy Myddelton, of Old Park, in his neighbourhood, a step which decided him against taking possession of the better living of Houghenden, which had been offered to him, and, indeed, accepted by him. In 1845 he was collated to the vicarage of Stockton-on-Tees; and in 1846 he accepted the compliment of an honorary canonry in Durham Cathedral. In the same year he refused, from motives which were considered to be highly creditable to him, the more eligible living of Whickham; and in 1847, so high a character had he established, that he was "appointed to the Bishopric of the Cape of Good Hope." Henceforth his biography ceases to belong to the tranquil annals of the parish priest at home and takes its complexion from the more adventurous and even the turbulent scenes in which he figured as a colonial settler, a light to enlighten the Gentiles, an ecclesiastical authority, a champion of a cause, a vindicator of asserted rights, a theological disputant. His own letters, written to relatives and friends in England, give a sufficiently vivid description of his new country, duties, and interests; and other hands have supplied what is necessary for a pretty complete comprehension of his behaviour during that memorable storm which, commencing in South Africa, passed over the seas and shook the very foundations of the Church of England at home. The ordinary reader will probably regard the life of Bishop Gray as the story of a man who, adopting the vocation in which his antecedents were favourable to promotion, reached as high a degree of eminence as he was entitled to expect, and who, thinking to do God service, meaning perfectly well and habitually praying for guidance, could not, "for all his pains, poor man, for all his pains," for all his toil, for all his conscientiousness, keep the peace towards all and sundry. It is very likely that he suffered from "those mists with which a misjudging world had surrounded him," but there is no doubt that, with a considerable section of his countrymen, his chief apostolic trait will for some time to come be considered very like unto that which was exhibited by Paul when he "withstood Peter to the face." That was, doubtless, a very creditable trait; and there may be only a little friendly exaggeration in the statement that, when Bishop Gray died, on

Sept. 1, 1872, "the greatest Bishop perhaps of recent times was called to join the Church Triumphant."

Leaving the Bishop's memory to the tender consideration of that "Christian public" which, during his lifetime, disputed so fiercely over his deeds, we come to the next name upon our list, a name which can excite no difference of opinion. As to Charles Lamb, the child of genius, the irresistible humourist, the bright, graceful, polished writer, the sympathetic friend, the sorely tried and steadfast brother, everybody must see in his case a special being, a peculiar intelligence, who made his way as naturally to his own place in literature as water finds its own level, and whose one terrible failing seems almost to have been predestined as the form in which his nature should be affected by the malady more fearfully apparent in his afflicted sister. If anybody should ask why a new edition of the life, letters, and writings of Charles Lamb should be published, no better answer can be made than is afforded by the assurance that Mr. Fitzgerald's edition, which is to be completed in six volumes, will be fuller and more complete than any yet published, and that "in Lamb's case the public seems eager to possess every scrap that he wrote." At the same time, due recognition and prominence are given to the well-known memoir, or rather memoirs, as well as to the notes, written by "Lamb's friend and companion," Sir Thomas Talfourd.

From mention of Charles Lamb to that of Benjamin Robert Haydon is a very natural step; for the high-soaring historical painter was numbered "among Lamb's early acquaintances and constant admirers." The two huge volumes devoted to the painter's chequered career and lamentable end are furnished with some very interesting portraits and "facsimile illustrations from his journals," and they teem with letters, scraps of conversation and memoranda, nearly all of which, for various reasons connected with personages of celebrity as well as with facts or theories of importance, are calculated to command the reader's close attention. But the effect produced both by the memoir and by its literary concomitants is of the most painful kind. Both the father who is the subject and the son who is the writer of the memoir employ a querulous and an accusative tone which, whether it be to some extent justifiable or not, is certainly undignified, and, just as certainly, contrary to the ordinary practice of our present day. Both father and son upbraid the nobility for not patronising the very man to whom one would have thought that such patronage would be most distasteful, as if it were the province of our hereditary legislators to act as the wet nurses of artistic genius. Nowadays, at any rate, it is generally believed that the time of aristocratic patrons, whether for art or literature, is gone; to the press, to the public, to the dealer or publisher, both the pictorial and the literary man have for some years past been understood to look as their hope, their stay, and their medium, leaving the nobility to follow a lead or not. It is true that a word of praise from Royal lips may still make a painter's fortune; but neither Royalty nor nobility is expected to purchase a picture they may have no mind to. There can be little doubt about the reason why Haydon, with all his great gifts, his many noble qualities, his lofty aspirations, his public services, his assiduous work, his really great achievements, was a commercial and popular failure. The story of his life makes it evident that he could not "stoop to conquer," and that he had not the art of making others see himself and his views and his works with his own eyes. Had he condescended to take the advice of the distinguished but inebriated editor who recommended him to "paint their — faces," he would probably have achieved a fortune which would have enabled him after a while to carry out his higher aims without any melancholy result. That he chose the nobler, perhaps, but the more perilous part, gave him no right to compel all creatures to his will; and there are not many persons who, with all their admiration for his powers and their sorrow for his fate, will indorse the whole of the following statement:—"He gave to our common country, to our art, and to our artisans the disinterested labour of a patriotic life, and he left the memory of his death to the indelible disgrace of the Government and nobility of England." It is easy to see how a Government might be to blame for not encouraging an apostle of high art, but it is difficult to conceive why the nobility, any more than the commonalty, should be abused for not buying pictures which they did not want, or like, or understand.

EDUCATION.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking on Monday at the annual meeting of the Canterbury Diocesan Education Society, at Canterbury, referred to the subject of religious and secular education. His Grace remarked that the friends of education, who are sometimes dispirited at the amount of crime and immorality still existing in the country, notwithstanding all the exertions that have been made during the last forty years in the cause of education, are apt to forget at the same time the vast extension of the population. He quoted Lord Aberdare as an authority for saying that, comparing the increase of the population with the decrease of crime, we have every reason to be thankful. It might seem, perhaps, a strange thing to say at this time of day, but nevertheless he believed it was perfectly true, that the whole subject of the best mode of education was still very little understood—that all the efforts which have been made for the last forty years, more or less, have been a series of experiments. He was not prepared to say that the system of school boards had not done a great deal of good in the country. He thought that among other ways in which it had done an immense deal of good might be reckoned this, that it had quickened the energies of the whole nation in the cause of education—of denominational education—the result being the giving a very good education to those who previously either had none or only a very inferior one. He was not one of those who expected that there would be a repeal of the legislation of five years ago, but he was one of those who did expect that in the course of time many of the faults of the present system would become so prominent that important changes would be made. Meantime, the duty of Churchmen and the friends of religious education seemed to him to be very clear—namely, to hold fast by that which they believed to be in their hands, working well to make the most of that system of which they heartily approved, and to hope that time would correct the faults of the other system, which could not meet so much with their approval. He did not know that the Dissenters were quite satisfied with the results of that system which they had helped to introduce. He believed if a large meeting of Dissenters were called they would be found confessing that the system had failed. He believed many of them were wavering as to whether a mistake had not been made, and whether we had not better return somewhat to that beau ideal of their religious instruction—to the British and Foreign Schools, where the Bible is the basis, though they do not profess to enter minutely into the distinction between creed and creed. The question as to how best to secure to the children of the labouring man an education which shall include instruc-

tion in the highest matters would have to be solved, and, having a general belief in the common-sense of the world and its progress towards the solution of difficult questions, he had very little doubt that a great deal of the fallacy of which we now hear about the advantages of a mere secular education would disappear.

A conference of school-teachers, convened by the Council of the College of Preceptors, was assembled at the rooms of the Society of Arts yesterday week. Dr. Haig-Brown, President of the College of Preceptors and Head Master of Charterhouse School, occupied the chair. The object of the conference was to elicit the views of the profession upon the changes affecting the interests of private schools which would be wrought by the carrying out of a circular recently issued by the Education Department requiring information respecting these ventures.

At the half-yearly meeting of the College of Preceptors last Saturday, it was stated in the report that the increase in the number of pupils presented at the examination had been about 250 on any previous examination, the number of candidates entering being 1662. The chief increase was at the London centre, although a number of country schools had sent up pupils for the first time. The examination of teachers for the college diplomas also showed satisfactory progress.

Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the London School Board, gave an address in Liverpool, on Thursday week, the occasion being the award of scholarships and certificates given by the Liverpool Council of Education to successful pupils from elementary schools. Some explanation having been given by Mr. Christopher Bushell, founder of the association, as to its nature and objects, Sir Charles Reed warmly congratulated the Council of Education upon the effort they had made to supplement the regular and more restricted action of school boards. There were many objects which public spirit and public benevolence could promote which school boards, tied down as they were by an Act of Parliament, and administering the money of ratepayers, were prevented from accomplishing. The results of the action of the Council of Education were manifest already in an improvement in the attendance at schools; and it was a most excellent feature of their plan to give scholarships to boys who had distinguished themselves, and who in this way were enabled to join schools of a more advanced character without cost to themselves or their parents. Sir Charles advocated an improved pupil-teacher system, contending that pupil-teachers should be both older and better educated than they are at present. He spoke hopefully of the Kindergarten system as an aid to infant education.

The Bristol School Board, following the example of the London and other boards, has resolved to introduce cookery as a subject of instruction in their girls' school.

The question of the establishment of a school board at Hereford, which has been under consideration for some weeks, has been decided in the negative, the school accommodation being found equal to the requirements of the Act. The schools committee have resolved to memorialise the Government to grant compulsory power to managers of voluntary schools.

VISCOUNT AMBERLEY.

The Hon. John Russell, by courtesy Viscount Amberley, who died on the 9th inst., was the eldest son of the famous statesman, Earl Russell, by that nobleman's second marriage, with Lady Frances Anna Maria Elliott, second daughter of the second Earl of Minto. Lord Amberley was born in Chesham-place, London, in December, 1812, and was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a candidate for a seat in Parliament, but unsuccessfully, at Leeds in 1835, and did not become prominent in public life until 1866, when he was returned in the Liberal interest for Nottingham. He held this seat for only two years. At the general election of 1868 he contested, but without success, South Devon. Since his retirement from Parliament he has appeared little in public, though on occasion he has overtly shown that he was what is called a philosophical radical, advocating most of the extreme measures of the day, notable amongst them being that of the rights of women. In 1864 Lord Amberley married the Hon. Katherine Louisa Stanley, fifth daughter of Edward John, second Lord Stanley of Alderley, and by her he had three children, a daughter, Rachel Lucretia, and two sons, John Francis Stanley, who is heir to his grandfather's earldom, and Bertrand Arthur William. Lady Amberley died in June, 1871, and shortly after her daughter followed her to the grave.

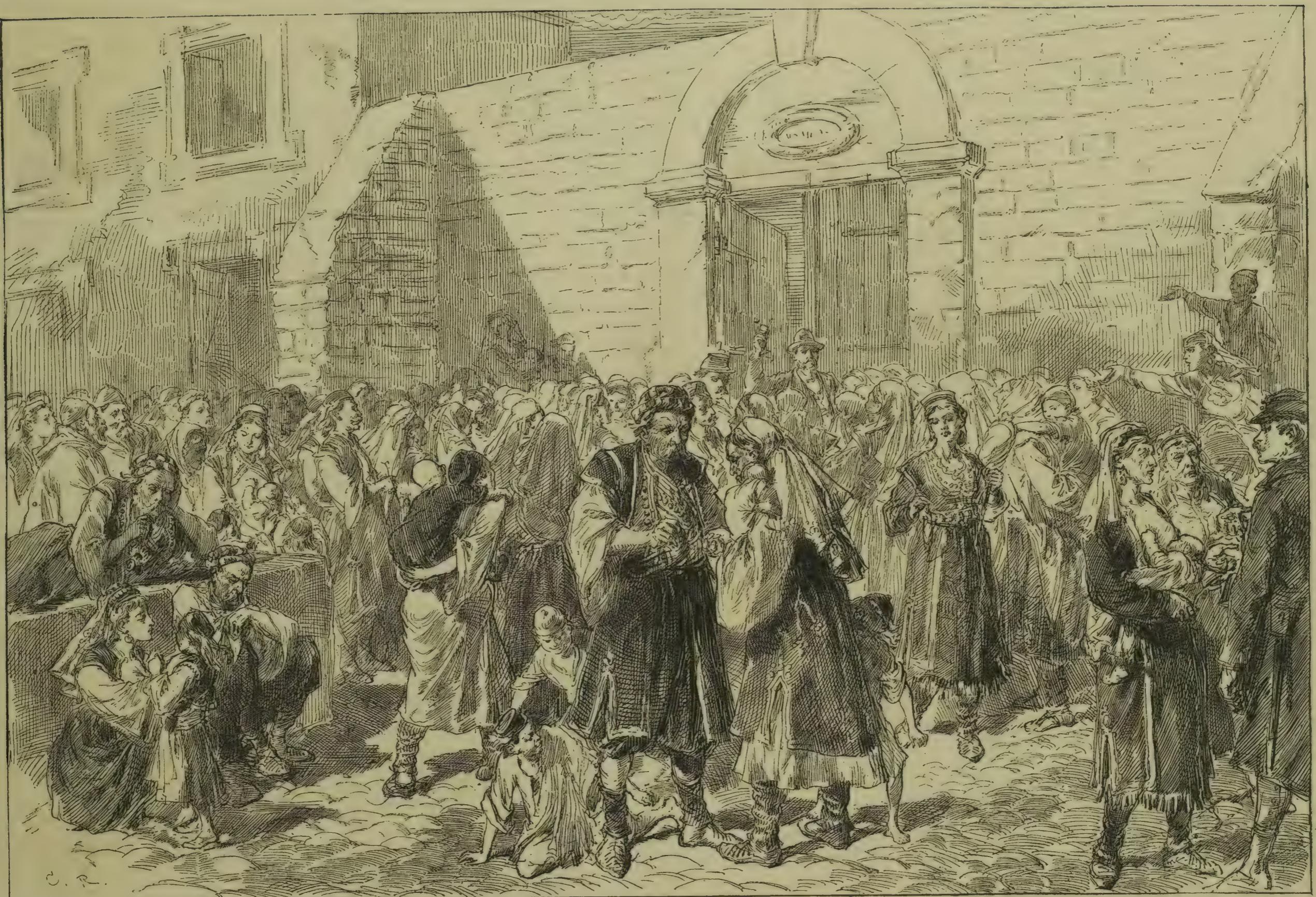
SIR ANTHONY ROTHSCHILD, BART.

Sir Anthony Rothschild, recently deceased, was the second son of the late Baron Nathan Meyer de Rothschild, a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main, who came to England in the year 1800, and was thus the grandson of Meyer Amschel Rothschild, who was the founder of the fortunes of that family, which has no rival in the magnitude of its commercial operations and its accumulated wealth, while its silent influence financially on the great Sovereigns of Europe is unapproached. The mother of Sir Anthony was the third daughter of Levi Barent Cohen, of London. He was born in 1810, and married, in 1840, the daughter of the late Abraham Montefiore, of Stamford-hill, Middlesex. He was Austrian Consul-General in England in 1856, was High Sheriff of Bucks 1861, and a Commissioner of the Lieutenancy of London 1871. In 1846 he was created a Baronet, with remainder, in default of male issue, to his nephews, Nathan Meyer, Charles Alfred, and Leopold de Rothschild, and, having died without issue, he has been succeeded in the baronetcy by the elder of the three above-mentioned brothers. Sir Nathan Rothschild has sat in Parliament as member for the borough of Aylesbury since 1855.

MR. SOTHERON-ESTCOURT.

The Right Hon. Thomas Henry Sutton Sotheron-Estcourt, who died on the 6th inst., was the son of Thomas Grimston Bucknall-Estcourt, for many years M.P. for the University of Oxford, by the daughter and heiress of Joseph Sutton, Esq., of New Park, Wilts. He was born in 1801, and married the daughter and heiress of Admiral Sotheron. He assumed the name of Sotheron on the death of his father-in-law in 1869, instead of that of Bucknall-Estcourt, and in 1835 resumed, by Royal license, the name of Estcourt. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1859. He was President of the Poor-Law Board from March, 1858 (in Lord Derby's second Government), and Secretary for the Home Department from the latter date till June, 1859. He professed to be a Liberal-Conservative. He sat for Marlborough from March, 1829, till 1832; for Devizes from 1835 till 1841, when he was chosen for North Wilts, and represented that division of the county till 1864, when he retired on account of ill-health. He was universally respected in the House of Commons.

H.M.S. Clio has been accepted by the Marine Society to replace the Warspite training-ship.



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FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE MAGELLAN GALLERY, CEYLON RAILWAY.

WILLIAM SALTER.

We have already recorded the death of this painter, whose portrait we this week engrave. Mr. Salter's name may not be familiar, owing to his having discontinued the practice of his profession in recent years; but in the last generation he occupied a conspicuous position in the world of art. He was born (according to Mr. Ottley's Supplement to Bryan's "Dictionary of Painters") in 1804, at Honiton, in Devonshire. He came to London in 1822, and entered the studio of Northcote, where he remained till 1827, when he went to Florence. While

there he painted his picture "Socrates before the Judges of the Court of the Areopagus," the exhibition of which, in 1831, at the Gallery Delle Belle Arte, obtained for the artist his election as a member of the Academy of Florence, with a professorship of History. After a sojourn of five years in Florence Mr. Salter visited Rome, and subsequently resided at Parma, where he sedulously studied the works of Correggio and executed careful and fine copies of the principal of them, which procured his election as a member of the Academy of that city. On his return to England, in 1833, he undertook the large and elaborate historical portrait-picture commemorative of the annual "Waterloo Banquet" at Apsley House, which was immensely successful, which will probably recall him to the recollection of our readers, and by which he will long be remembered through the medium of the engraving from it. The picture comprises nearly eighty portraits of the distinguished leaders in that battle then surviving, as also of some other eminent personages, including King William IV. The Duke of Wellington is represented as standing up to address his companions in arms. The difficulty of grouping so large an assemblage variously and so as to obtain a portrait of each without too obvious constraint is overcome with very considerable skill. The engraving from the picture obtained an extensive sale and largely contributed to the handsome fortune acquired by the publisher, Mr. Alderman, afterwards Lord Mayor, Moon. The original picture is in the possession of Mr. E. Mackenzie, of Fawley Court, Henley-on-Thames, who likewise owns the artist's picture "Jephthah's Rash Vow" and other of his works. Mr. Salter also painted several scenes from Shakspeare and some incidents from English history, and long practised portrait-painting with success. He was a member (vice-president) of the Society of British Artists. His death took place on the 22nd ult., and he is interred in Kensal-green Cemetery.

"THE UNSEEN UNIVERSE."

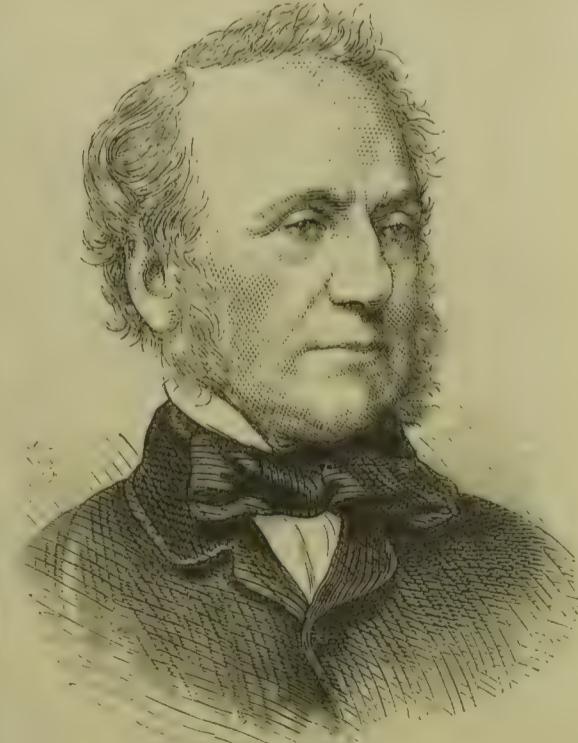
At a meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, at its house, 10, Adelphi-terrace, on Monday evening, a paper was read by the Rev. Prebendary Irons, D.D., on the Scientific Conclusions and Theological Inferences in a work entitled "The Unseen Universe," recently published. The attendance was a large one, and the chair was occupied by Mr. H. Cadman Jones.

The reverend lecturer, after regretting the unworthy partisanship which had been stirred up in both scientific and theological societies by the publication of this interesting work, proceeded to give a careful analysis of its entire argument, in which he separated the scientific and religious elements which were contained therein. In doing this Dr. Irons considered that he was putting the subject in the easiest form it admitted of, so as to enable all persons to judge of the drift and of the worth of every argument in the book, it being his desire, in

reviewing these arguments, to put the whole in a light which the authors themselves would recognise as true. Each of the seven chapters in the book was brought under notice—the first containing the religious prolegomena, and the seventh and last the religious possible conclusions suggested. The arguments contained in the intermediate chapters were almost exclusively scientific. Remarking on the first chapter, the lecturer repeated the judgments of the learned authors of the "Unseen Universe"—that we could hardly conceive of human society going on if the doctrine of immortality was withdrawn from the conscience of mankind; but he also drew attention to the further consideration, on which he laid much



LORD TOLLEMACHE OF HELMINGHAM.



THE LATE MR. SALTER, ARTIST.

stress, that probation was not really conceivable throughout, except on the basis of a permanent future, because it would demoralise almost all men to put them on a supposed trial with the unnatural and terrifying alternative of annihilation. The argument which throughout pervaded the lecture was altogether a close view of the present doctrine of the law of continuity, and the supposition of the work under review that it led to a doctrine of immortality, and even to Christian views of it, although the lecturer stated that to his mind the theological inferences put forth in the book seemed, after all, to be materialistic.

At the conclusion of the lecture a letter from one of the reputed authors was read by the secretary, in which the writer held that scientific logic pointed to an unseen universe, and scientific analogy to the spirituality of the unseen, for a knowledge of which revelation must be relied upon. An animated discussion ensued.

It was announced that a special paper on the Heathen Cosmogonies Compared with the Hebrew would be read on the first Monday in February.

LAW AND POLICE.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, on Wednesday, Chief Justice Whiteside formally announced the retirement of Chief Justice Monahan. The learned Judge is seventy-one years of age, and has presided over the Court of Common Pleas for a quarter of a century.

The result of an appeal by the liquidator of the Canadian Oil Wells Corporation to the Court of Appeal from the decision of Vice-Chancellor Malins in the Eastwick case is the affirmation of that decision and the dismissal of the appeal with costs; their Lordships observing that there was no evidence that Mr. Eastwick knew when he paid the calls that the £1000 had been paid to his bankers to enable him to do so, and that under the circumstances the payment made by him was perfectly honest and could not be impeached.

The Attorney-General proceeded against a person named Wilkie in the Exchequer division to recover penalties for an alleged fraud upon the Revenue. It was proved that an attempt was made to pass off as fifteen cases of champagne five cases of cigars, the latter being subject to higher duty than wine, and a verdict for the Crown was returned. The penalty claimed against the defendant was £35 2s. 4d.

In the Exchequer division, on Saturday, an action was tried to recover £1035 in respect of bets effected on commission at the Lewes Races in the August of last year. The defendant stated that he had never authorised the plaintiff to involve him in any amount exceeding £160; but the jury ultimately found for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

The case of Gill against the Grand Junction Canal Company, which has been heard before Mr. Justice Field in the Queen's Bench, was brought to a close yesterday week. It was an action instituted by a husband against the company to recover compensation for the lunacy of the plaintiff's wife, which he alleged to have resulted from fright caused by the explosion which took place on the canal in October, 1874. The jury awarded the plaintiff £100 damages.

In the Queen's Bench division judgment was delivered, on Monday, in the case of "Hampden v. Walsh," respecting the shape of the world. The Court held there was a wager; but that plaintiff, having repudiated it and demanded back his £500 before it was paid over, could maintain an action for its recovery. They therefore gave judgment for the plaintiff.

The question whether a man can devise property to a woman to prevent her from marrying came before the Queen's Bench division in the shape of an appeal from the judgment of the County Court Judge of Cardigan. The latter decided that a man could not, and that the young lady in question retained her interest in the property left her notwithstanding that she had married. The Court came to a different conclusion, and reversed the judgment of the County Court.

An action, arising out of an alleged breach of warranty of a pair of horses, was heard in the Queen's Bench third division, the plaintiff being a solicitor and the defendant a merchant, both of Liverpool. The horses were sold, according to the plaintiff's case, with a warranty that they went well in harness, but upon being put to work one of them proved to be a confirmed kicker. A verdict for £75 was given for the plaintiff.

Among the cases heard at the Mansion House, before the Lord Mayor, on Monday, was one in which a gentleman was summoned by an omnibus conductor for refusing to pay the full amount of his fare. The sum in dispute was one penny, which the defendant was ordered to pay, eleven shillings, with costs.

Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, of the Strand, the well-known newspaper agents and booksellers, have been summoned at Bow-street, by Thomas Cannon, a reporter, charged with having sold a publication called the *Advocate*, in which an alleged libel against the complainant had appeared, the words complained of being to the effect that Cannon had unfairly reported a law case. A single copy of the paper in question had been sold by one of Messrs. Smith and Son's servants, but they themselves had refused to sell it. The magistrate (Mr. Flowers) dismissed the summons, a further summons against the writer of the alleged libel having been granted in the meantime. Mr. Flowers considered that the only object of making a publisher liable was to facilitate the discovery of the author.

At Marlborough-street, yesterday week, several summonses which had been taken out by the school board authorities against the parents of children attending the Ogle-street Ragged Schools for not sending the children to a certified school were heard by Mr. Knox. Alderman Sir Robert Carden, one of the supporters of the schools in question, was present, and Mr. Howard, divisional superintendent, appeared as representative of the school board. All the children in court were girls from the ages of seven to nine, who looked (it is said in the *Daily News* report) very clean and healthy, and readily offered themselves for examination by the magistrate. As to one child, who was examined in reading and writing and arithmetic, Mr. Knox said he was of opinion that she was not up to the required mark. Subsequently, the other children having been examined, Mr. Knox made an order for them to be sent to a certified school.

At the Middlesex Sessions on Monday, James Wood, railway porter, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, for stealing various kinds of property from the Great Northern Railway Company, his employers; John Jones, against whom ten previous convictions were proved, was awarded ten years' penal servitude and seven years' subsequent police supervision for stealing a watch from a person in one of the stations of the Metropolitan Railway; Alfred Stack, a potman, got six months' hard labour for robbing his employer of £10; John Gray, an old offender, and known to the police as "the king of the dog-stealers," was consigned to penal servitude for five years; and William Moriarty, who has been before convicted, was ordered to be kept in penal servitude for seven years, and to be subject afterwards to seven years' police supervision, for "breaking and entering" one of the houses in Lincoln-in-fields with dishonest motives. Mrs. Blackshaw, the housekeeper, was awarded £5 in recognition of her courageous efforts to prevent the escape of the prisoner.—On Tuesday G. Stagg, aged twenty-two years, during the last ten of which he has been nine times convicted, was awarded eight years' penal servitude for snatching a watch from a person's pocket; James L. Little and Jane Hunt were sentenced to, respectively, twelve months' and eight months' imprisonment and hard labour for robbery; and Mary Ann Jennings, who has been twice obliged to undergo penal servitude, was consigned to ten years more of the same imprisonment for stealing several articles of clothing.

Captain Douglas, of the brig Linda, was, on Wednesday, summoned at the Liverpool Police Court, by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, for having paraffin-oil burning on his vessel while she lay in the Mersey with 2000 kegs of gunpowder on board. A naked lamp had been found burning in the forecastle near some clothes, and a tin containing three gallons of paraffin. A penalty of £5 and costs was imposed.

Dr. Bartle, principal of the Freshfield College, near Liverpool, was, on Wednesday, charged at Southport with refusing to vaccinate two of his children, aged eight and eighteen months respectively. The defendant said he had conscientious scruples against vaccination, as he believed it did more harm than good. He was fined 20s. and costs in each case.

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COOTE'S PROMENADE

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA

Our summary last week of the Royal Progress in India took the Prince to Delhi, where a review in his honour was held on Wednesday week. Military manoeuvres took place extending over the next three days, his Royal Highness being present at the final action, in which the attacking party was defeated. The Prince paid visits to the chief objects of interest in and around the city, including the positions held by the British troops in 1857. He dined with the officers of the Rifle Brigade on Friday, and with those of the 10th Hussars on the day following. On Monday the Prince left for Lahore.

A brief account, received by telegraph, of the Prince's landing at Calcutta was given in our issue of the 1st inst. Fuller descriptions by correspondents of the daily newspapers and illustrations by our Special Artists have now been received. The Extra Supplement this week consists of a two-page engraving—The Reception of the Prince of Wales at Calcutta, and we subjoin some particulars of it, slightly abridged from the *Times*' report:—

"On Wednesday morning (Dec. 22) the telegraph announced that the Serapis and Osborne had been signalled off Saugor, in the mouth of the Hooghly. Thereupon the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, accompanied by his Staff, proceeded down the river in his yacht Rhotos to meet the Prince and escort him up to Calcutta. The vessels met at Diamond Harbour, a spot about thirty miles below Calcutta, where they anchored for the night.

"A few minutes after one o'clock, on Thursday, Dec. 23, the

firing of salutes from the fort and men-of-war in the river announced to Calcutta that the Serapis and her consort had entered the port. Steaming slowly up Garden Reach, the Serapis took her position directly opposite Prinsep's Ghaut, where were moored the three frigates Doris, Topaze, and Immortalité, which had arrived a few days earlier. The men-of-war manned their yards, while every ship in the harbour was decked out from stem to stern with gaily-coloured bunting, and even the little native coasters made some attempt at decoration.

"Half past four was the time appointed for the landing, but from an early hour crowds began to collect around the ghaut and along the route which the procession was to take. The natives—who, of course, formed the great majority of the assembly—seemed to enjoy the spectacle most thoroughly, and manifested the utmost desire to catch a sight of the Prince. Off Prinsep's Ghaut a floating pontoon had been moored, and connected with the shore by a long stage covered with red cloth. At the shore end of the stage a flight of steps led up to the reception-platform, where a number of sofas and chairs were placed for the accommodation of the high officials and native chiefs who had been specially invited to meet his Royal Highness on his landing. Behind and on both sides of the reception-platform seats were erected to enable the people of Calcutta to witness the ceremony. For some days there had been a great demand for tickets of admission to these seats, and yesterday afternoon they were crowded to the utmost by some 2000 or 3000 of the principal inhabitants of the town,

native and European. The ghaut was decorated with flags and flowers, the words 'Welcome to Calcutta' in large white letters forming the most conspicuous feature. On each side of the stage connecting the pontoon with the reception-platform a space was railled off, and to this space free admission was given to sailors from the men-of-war and merchant-ships in harbour. About 1000 men availed themselves of this privilege, and the hearty cheers with which they received the Prince contributed in no small degree to the success of the ceremony.

"Soon after three the native chiefs and the officials who had been invited to the reception-platform began to arrive. One of the first to come was the Maharajah of Rowah, who was resplendent in a dress of mauve embroidered with gold. Hardly less splendid were Scindia and the Maharajah of Jeypore; while, on the other hand, Holkar and Sir Salar Jung presented a striking contrast from the extreme simplicity of their attire. The Maharajah of Puttiala wore a magnificent necklace of pearls and diamonds, as well as a jewelled turban and blue satin dress, which attracted universal admiration. Nor were the Maharajahs of Cashmere, Jodhpore, and Travancore far behind him in the splendour of their costume and in their display of jewellery. The Maharajah of Burdwan, who was dressed in black satin and silver lace, wore a cap which was literally covered with diamonds, and which is said to be worth £100,000. Among the Europeans who were on the platform were the Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice, and the puisne Judges of the High Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, the



RAJAHS INTRODUCED TO EACH OTHER WHILE WAITING FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES AT CALCUTTA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

Roman Catholic Archbishop, the members of the Supreme and Bengal Councils, and a deputation from the Municipal Corporation. The native chiefs appeared to mix freely with one another, and to have entirely waived for the occasion the strict formality and ceremony to which Indian Princes usually attach so much importance.

"About half-past three the firing of salutes and manning of yards by the men-of-war showed that the Commander-in-Chief had gone on board the Serapis. His Excellency returned to the ghaut after a short interview with the Prince, and now the spectators began to look anxiously for the great event of the day. A little before half-past four Lord Northbrook drove up with his Staff and took up his position on the platform.

"Just as the half-hour struck, the Royal standard was slowly lowered from the masthead of the Serapis, while she and the men-of-war manned their yards. A moment later and the Prince's barge was seen approaching the shore. Again the men-of-war began to salute, while the Viceroy walked down to the water's edge. As the Prince stepped out of his boat the guns of the fort thundered out, and the sailors in the inclosure by the jetty sent forth cheer after cheer. The Prince and the Viceroy walked side by side up the landing-stage, and mounted the steps leading to the reception platform. The Prince was dressed in the full uniform of a Field Marshal, wearing, however, a helmet instead of a cocked-hat. Over his shoulder was the ribbon of the Star of India, while on his breast he wore several decorations. His Royal Highness looked well, and responded most cordially to the cheers with which he was welcomed.

"At the top of the steps the Prince was met by a deputation of the municipality, and an address was read by the chairman. The address, which was inclosed in a handsome casket, was then presented to the Prince, who replied as follows:—'Gentlemen,—I thank you for your welcome to the capital of British India. It is a great personal pleasure to me to find myself in a city so full of historical associations connected with our Empire in the East. It is a still greater gratification to be received with such demonstrations of loyalty to the British Crown, and to see on every side the marks of prosperity and contentment, of intelligence and progress. I will convey to the Queen your expressions of loyalty and gratitude to her Majesty, and to the Princess of Wales what you so kindly say of your regret that she was unable to visit India. The Princess, I can assure you, very sincerely shares this feeling. She would most gladly have accompanied me had not the fatigues of such a long journey and the necessity for watching over our children at home proved insuperable obstacles. I feel certain that every day I remain in India will deepen and strengthen the impressions of interest in the country and its people which I have always felt, and will thus realise your anticipations of increased pleasure from my longer stay among you.'

"The Prince now walked up the platform, the Viceroy introducing each chief to him as he passed. For each his Royal Highness had a kindly smile and a word of greeting, while the chiefs showed the utmost enthusiasm and delight. One of them, I am told, afterwards remarked to a friend:—'When I saw that young man walking among the assembled Princes of India, and thought of him as our future king, he seemed to me to be like a god.'

"Outside the ghaut was drawn up a guard of honour of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, commanded by Colonel Walton. The Prince having inspected the regiment and expressed his satisfaction with its appearance, he and the Viceroy entered one of the state carriages. A procession was then formed, which proceeded along the Maidan by the Old Course. The road along which the procession passed was crowded on both sides by natives. Many Europeans, too, were waiting along the route, and a goodly number of carriages had taken up their positions at various points. The road was lined by troops, but the decorations were scanty and by no means successful. The one arch under which the procession passed just before it entered Government House inclosure was tawdry and meanly ambitious. Considering the enthusiasm with which all classes and races welcomed the Prince, considering the large sums subscribed for his reception, the authorities might certainly have been more happy in their decoration of the town. I know not with whom the blame lies, but the fact remains that, with a little taste, yesterday's ceremony might have been very greatly improved. One really effective feature, however, I must not omit to mention. At a certain point in the road some 5000 school children were drawn up to sing

'God Bless the Prince of Wales.' They were well arranged, their dresses were good, and their singing was admirable. Before the procession moved on a young lady stepped out and handed to the Prince a copy of some verses which a gentleman of Calcutta had composed in his honour. About dusk the procession reached Government House, when the ceremony ended."

A ghaut may be described as a covered resting-place for those waiting to cross a river. They are frequently erected by pious men, just as caravanserais for travellers and fountains are erected in various parts of the East. Prinsep's Ghaut, at which the Prince landed, was erected by public subscription, to perpetuate the memory of James Prinsep, one of the principal citizens. Situated on the south-west of Fort William, it forms an admirable spot for such a Royal ceremony. It is spacious and, with an almost Royal flight of steps on the river's front, was a fitting structure, with its fine columns, for the reception of the Royal guest. Those columns and the façades of the ghaut, both on the road and river side, were tastefully decked out with flags, evergreens, and floral designs. Amongst these, in white artificial flowers, stood out prominently, "Welcome to Calcutta." The whole space, even the open portion of the ghaut, and for many feet on each side, was covered over with a red cloth awning, supported at necessary distances with temporary pillars surrounded with flowers and evergreens. From the ghaut steps a staging of about 300 feet in length by 20 feet wide led down to the landing-platform, or barge. This staging was covered with red cloth and ornamented. Our Engraving shows Prinsep's Ghaut in its ordinary condition.

When the various Rajahs came to the landing-place to receive the Prince those who knew one another embraced. A good number of these potentates, even Maha or Great Rajahs, although their names were known to each other, had never met, and they had to be introduced. This was generally done by some of the Political Agents; and the introduction involved an embrace, as represented in our Engraving. They placed their hands on the other's shoulders and bent the heads forward, first on one side and then on the other. They seemed as if about to kiss in French fashion, but no salute took place.

Very large flat-bottomed boats, with an ample haystack as cargo, is one of the commonest kind of craft to be seen on the Hooghly. They float with the tide, the oars being used only like those on our Thames barges, to help the steering. They have very large triangular helms, and the pilot stands on a high platform, made of bamboos, so that he can see forward over the cargo. "Country boats" are well known in these waters. They are vessels built and rigged after the European model, but are manned, and even captained, by natives. Their cut is not to be mistaken. There is an unsailor-like look about

everything; no part of the rigging is as it ought to be. The shrouds are a good point to give as evidence, for they have no ratlins. The native can catch the ropes with his toes, and run up like a rat. A great earthen jar stands on deck to hold a supply of water, and sundry other arrangements at once tell us she is a country ship. They are only used for the river, or short voyages on the coast around; farther they do not usually pretend to navigate, and a storm sweeps them away and sends them to the bottom like chaff. There is a superior class of vessel also known as "country ships," which have English officers on board, but that is not the class of craft given in our Illustration.

The Ganges, like the Nile, rises and falls; at one season, when it is high, it is in some parts a very wide stream, and in the winter again it contracts, leaving sandbanks, which the "muggers," or alligators, come out and repose upon. The bank of the river is different here from what the Hooghly presents. There it is the flat deposit of the stream which forms the land, but further up, in the Mofussul, there are high banks of earth; and when a village stands on one of these there is generally a ghaut for the people to come down and bathe. Many lives are annually lost in India from the alligators carrying off the people as they come daily to perform in the sacred Gunga the necessary ceremonies commanded by their religion. Europeans always bathe in their houses, so they are not liable to accidents of this kind, still they are not altogether exempt. Dr. Cotton, who was Bishop of Calcutta, fell out of his boat into the river one night, about ten years ago, and, as the body never was again seen, it is supposed that one of the muggers had caught him. There is another kind of alligator, called by the natives "gooryal," but they are supposed not to touch people in the water like the muggers.

During the Prince's stay at Madras he attended a ball given in his honour by the Madras Club. Our view was taken from a kind of drawing-room adjoining the ball-room. The centre door at the back is the one through which the Royal party entered, coming up a temporary staircase, the tent covering which can be seen through the door. The Prince wore full-dress Field Marshal's uniform, ribbon of the Star of India, and Star of that Order, as well as the Garter. The Governor wore plain evening dress. There were no native Princes. The *Standard* correspondent writes:—"This club is acknowledged to be the best in India, both as to its arrangements and its general tone and style. Its balls are famous, and, as it proved, most deservedly so; but in point of space it labours under great disadvantages as compared with the Byculla Club of Bombay. For a grand ball like that given to the Prince the latter is, as I stated at the time, most admirably adapted, from the splendid proportions of the ball-room and of the immense dining-room, for the occasion converted into a drawing-room. All that good taste, artistic decoration, and money could do had been done, and the effects were charming; but neither taste nor money could convert a small ball-room into a large one. The Madras Club is cruciform, and in the upper story the smoking-room and coffee-room form the nave of the cross, while writing-rooms form a transept. The smoking-room, the floor of which is some four feet higher than the other rooms, was the ball-room; in the writing-rooms there was also dancing; while the coffee-room was beautifully fitted up as a drawing-room. Other rooms adjoining formed boudoirs; while in the verandahs were the bands, refreshments, and quiet seats in corners. Nothing could exceed the taste or the brilliancy of the decorations, the ball-room itself being adorned with palm-trees placed between each of the arches opening into the colonnade. There were besides pretty gardens of flowers and shrubs laid out on the flat roofs of the out-houses, and these, lighted with coloured lanterns, afforded cool walks for those who preferred a quiet flirtation to dancing. A grand staircase had been erected outside the ball-room, for the reception of the Royal party, and this was all lighted with wax lights in great chandeliers of cut glass. The guests, with the exception of the Royal party, entered by the hall below, decorated with flowers and plants. The supper-room was a tent, richly decorated. About 600 guests were present, the ladies forming a very fair proportion, being, I should say, about two to three gentlemen. This was a great improvement upon anything I have before seen in the East. The toilettes were very handsome and in excellent taste, and no one who saw the ladies assembled but would be ready ever afterwards to aver that the climate of Madras, at least, is in no way prejudicial to English beauty. The Prince arrived at eleven o'clock, and opened the ball with Mrs. Shaw Steward, the wife of Colonel Steward, the president of the club." We learn from the *Madras Weekly Mail* that his Royal Highness and Mrs. Steward had for their *vis à vis* an Austrian Prince and Lady Mary Grenville, and the Duke of Buckingham and Mrs. Robinson had for their *vis à vis* Sir Bartle Frere and Lady Anna Gore Langton. After this dancing went on most gaily, and it was nearly four o'clock before the Prince left. He danced many times, and appeared to enjoy himself most thoroughly.

FINE ARTS.

THE WORKS OF FREDERICK WALKER, A.R.A.

All genuine art is necessarily and essentially personal, individual, idiosyncratic. This is true at least of art and poetry that is not of the very highest, and belonging to what may be called the *primaeva* Titanic period, when individuality was absorbed in generic simplicity. To possess originality, however—which is the prime condition of all true art—it is difficult to conceive any kind of modern art that does not push its explorations more or less out of the beaten track. At the same time, all the best and most sterling art has been a reflection or embodiment of the time: it has been the outcome of the age, although it may have gone far in advance of it. The works of the late Frederick Walker answer these requirements of true modern art as they have seldom been answered. He was a contemporary Englishman; he was a gentleman that the proudest might be proud to claim as a friend and a brother, though as a lad he was poor, and had no advantages of position, and few of education, artistic or otherwise. He embodied in his own department the form and pressure of the time. The art of illustration on wood forming a very important element in contemporary education, civilisation, and literature, he attained the first rank in that branch of art. Water-colour painting being another peculiarly English contemporary art-development, he carried on the work of Turner and William Hunt to new and exquisite results, and did more to form a school, and has more followers, perhaps, than any other artist of our day. In oil painting his life, unfortunately, was not spared long enough for him to attain entire mastery of what has been and should ever be the distinctive characteristics of the medium, yet his tentative efforts tend to show that there are qualities of water colour which may with advantage be imported into practice in the richer, more powerful, vehicle.

The originality of Mr. Walker's works is found, however—more even than in technicalities—in the sensitive, tender, penetrative, imaginative sympathy and keen appreciation of beauty which distinguish them. Despite the small, frail, delicate physique, the artist possessed a strength of vision and

faculty of observation, a strenuous precision of hand, a fastidious conscientiousness, and, as we have said, an imaginative sensitiveness to all that is loveliest in English rural scenery, and all that is most sweet and pathetic in contemporary English life, which enabled him to achieve triumphs denied to natures less intense, more robust, and possibly with broader sympathies. His best work has precious gemlike qualities of lustrous beauty and pure, finished truth; and he struck out a new path to reach those qualities.

These remarks are, of course, made apropos of the instructive and delightful exhibition of the artist's collected works now on view at Mr. Deschamps's gallery, New Bond-street. It has been our duty and pleasure to review all the most important of these works on their public appearance during the artist's short professional life of little more than fifteen years, and on all occasions we have been anxious to do ample justice to their singular merits. The works themselves must be fresh in our readers' recollection; we shall not, therefore, in our limited space this week, attempt to notice them in detail anew. The principal value of an exhibition such as this is the opportunity it affords for extending, refreshing, and correcting our estimate of an artist's capabilities, and for tracing the stages by which he advanced towards maturity. We would recommend the visitor to inspect the collection in the order of the dates given. By such methodic examination he will find, and may follow, much elucidative evidence as to those technical procedures, which, although they have now received little or no critical attention as far as we are aware, certainly were rightly remarked originally as novel features, and have secured many imitators, particularly in the Water-Colour Societies. The series of proofs of illustrations on wood—the artist having commenced his career as a draughtsman for the wood engraver—show already his faculty of observation and poetic sympathy, and its expression in extremely delicate draughtsmanship. While producing some of these designs Frederick Walker was still a student of drawing in the customary early stage—that is, drawing from "the antique." When a student at the Royal Academy he did not advance much beyond this early stage; and that he was powerfully influenced by admiration of the grandeur of Greek proportions is obvious to the last; indeed, to this admiration we must refer the only element of unreality in his works. Vagrant gypsies, rustic maidens, French *paysannes*, and a lady seated in a garden, have the ample proportions, and even more, of a *Venus* or a *Hebe*; a navvy, a ploughman, or a bathing boy have the stalwart or premature grace of an *Apollo* or *Narcissus*. In this respect our young artist is inferior to Jules Breton and Millet, whose works evince a sterner fidelity to real life. In drawing on wood clear outlines are essential as a guide to the engraver; and "Chinese white" is employed to render the "lights." Here, again, the artist's early practice and studies will account for the liberal employment of the same pigment, known as "body colour," in water-colour drawings, and also for his sharp silhouettes, though graceful as the outlines of a Greek intaglio. But "body colour" had already been employed in water colours by Turner and William Hunt. The obligations of Frederick Walker to the latter (who so generously aided his election into the Old Water Colour Society) have been forgotten or not fairly stated. Of how sedulously the young artist studied the works of his aged friend there are proofs on all hands in this exhibition. There is a study of "Mushrooms and Fungi" (41), which might pass for a work of William Hunt himself; and in several of the figure-subjects, in oil as well as in water colours, we are reminded of the scheme of colouring and the later processes of that master, although the younger artist's work is, we need hardly say, immeasurably wider in range. When Frederick Walker commenced to paint in oil he naïvely aimed at obtaining the same effects he had secured in water colours by analogous means, unaware of the different relative values or the necessary difference in the mode of employing opaque and transparent pigments in the two media. Even in his latest work, "The Right of Way" (39), the use of opaque colour in a too diluted form, especially in the sky, is obviously inappropriate. One fact that cannot be impressed too strongly on the student, this exhibition brings to view—namely, that Frederick Walker never painted anything of importance without carefully preparing a number of preliminary studies and sketches; and we may add, in confirmation of what has already been said, that not unfrequently the small finished water-colour studies for large oil-paintings have a clearness and sense of atmosphere, an absence of hotness and feverishness, which are not found in the final completed pictures.

We must conclude by simple mention in chronological order of the artist's principal works, viz.:—"The Lost Path," "Scene from Thackeray's 'Philip,'" "The Bouquet," "The Street, Cookham," "Wayfarers," "Bathers," "Subject from Miss Thackeray's 'Village on the Cliff,'" "Lilies," "The Old Gate," "A Lady in a Garden," "The Plough," "The Ferry," "Let us Drink to the Health of the Absent" (illustration of Miss Thackeray's "Village on the Cliff"), "At the Bar," "The Housewife," "The Harbour of Refuge," "A Fishmonger's Shop," "The Right of Way."

The medals and other prizes won by the students of the South Kensington Schools of Design in the local and national competition for works executed twelve months previous to April, 1875, have been presented in the lecture theatre of the museum, by Mr. R. Redgrave, R.A. Of the prizes the two gold medals were awarded to Marianne Mansell and James Christie; the silver medals to Emily J. Jackson, Virginia Marsh, and Agnes M. Webster; the bronze medals, to Louisa Cooper, Amy Fisher, Olivia E. Guy, Virginia Marsh, Henrietta Montalba, Kate Morgan, Sydney D. Currie, Otto Fartz, W. F. Randall, H. St. Clair, C. Vigor, and H. Schmalz; the Queen's prizes of books, to Kate Bywater, Olivia E. Guy, Edith Hopkins, Virginia Marsh, J. W. Clayton, W. J. King, and J. F. Taylor. There were, besides the foregoing, eighty-six prizes of books won in the local prize section.

The Exeter Town Council were, on Monday, presented with a lifesize portrait of Mr. Alderman Follet, provided by subscriptions of citizens, as a recognition of the manner in which he performed the duties of Mayor for two years in succession. Mr. Follet was the originator of improved dwellings for the poor. The lifelike portrait, which is by Mr. Edgar Williams, is to be hung in the Guildhall.

J. B. Zwecker, the German artist, who had been living in England for twenty-five years, died on the 10th inst. He was principally known by the illustrations of numerous books of travel and natural history.

On the 7th inst., at Milan, the distinguished artist, Signor Cavaliere Luigi Zuccoli, died, after a short illness.

The Berlin Museum authorities have bought the Manfrini Giorgione. They have also purchased the "Raphael" of the Patrizi collection at Rome; and, from the same collection, a small Signorelli, and a portrait attributed to Sebastiano del Piombo.

Mr. Woolner, R.A., has been intrusted with a commission by the colony of New South Wales for a heroic statue in bronze of Captain Cook, to be placed in Hyde Park, Sydney, for which £4000 has been voted by the Colonial Parliament.

AN OLD BACHELOR'S ADVENTURE.

BY CHARLES READE AND JAY LEWIS.

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I am a bit of a character—a geographical Paul Pry. I pry, not into the affairs of my neighbours, but into nooks and corners. I grope New York city and suburbs, and make little sketches of things, places, and figures for my little museum.

One pleasant afternoon I walked down Broadway, and then made for an unexplored suburb. The hum of fashion died in my ear, and I passed through quieter streets, and next by straggling houses, and at last I emerged on a spot that few would expect to find so near the great city. It was an Irish colony. Hovels, at the doors of which old women with flaunting caps squatted and smoked; half-naked children started out from dunghills, wheelbarrows, hen-coops, and the dust of the road, where they had lain hid, being of the same colour, to stare at the stranger; and Celtic goats discerned a Sassenach, and marched gravely at me with crested neck and pointed horns, in spite of objurgations from the old women, who knew by experience what these hospitable creatures would be at. I took out my paper to sketch, but, goats increasing, had to walk faster and faster, scratching down my outlines as I receded, till my walk became nearly a run, and my lines exceeding wavy; and the wild beasts, accumulating, drove me out entirely, amidst the whoops of the infants, and I mounted a rising ground, and there burst upon my sight—a paradise. A valley of the freshest green sloped gently towards the Hudson; the river shone like molten silver in the afternoon sun: it was alive with puffing steamers and white sail craft. A band of music, accompanying a picnic party, filled the air with melody.

I stood enraptured, and, being now safe from horns and Celtic infants, made my little sketch; and then felt hungry.

In looking round for some place to lunch, I espied a mongrel house, half-way between a log cabin and a comfortable cottage, with a broad, good-natured female face framed in the low doorway. There was a speculative look in her shrewd grey eye. For why? She kept a primitive beer-garden; it was a very humble affair, little more than a huckster's stand.

My eye fixed on a basket of rosy, well-polished apples; I bought a dozen, and some biscuits, and seated myself near a small table under the shadow of a tall rock, to munch them. When I had munched my fill, I took out my paper to sketch the place and Mrs. Murphy, who still filled the doorway, and looked good-humour in person. But I had not made a dozen strokes when I was interrupted by something rough rubbing against my leg. It was a pig. Up went my legs on the table, and no doubt my face betrayed affliction; for Mrs. Murphy snatched up a besom, and strode forth with a "Bad luck to ye, Barney." The pig awaited not her coming, but turned off with a grunt and a leer of his little eyes, and trotted down the hill.

Mrs. Murphy retired to her sentry-box, "I to my diary," as Mr. Pepys hath it, and had made as many as five strokes more when—"Cock-a-doodle-doo"—I became aware of an incensed rooster, stationed at my very feet, with a string of lovers at his tail. He defied the Sassenach, with shrillest clarion.

Then I sat cross-legged on my chair, and revenged myself for his pibroch by including him in my sketch. My chair became the centre of a dozen hens, all picking up the crumbs I had dropped. The eagle-eyed Sultan had seen me dropping crumbs, and had convened his harem to profit by Sassenach prodigality. He now stood aloof while the hens fed, and I admired him, and sketched him, and contrasted him with your modern lord of creation. How often we find the latter gorging himself at his club, while his better-half is left at home to dine on slops.

The hens soon picked up all my crumbs, and sought fresh pastures; and I took down my legs, and sketched away, in which occupation I was visited by a she-goat, who marched up and gazed benignly, but uttered a querulous sound.

"What is the matter with you?" said I.

Mrs. Murphy was amused. "Shure it's a cracker the crachure is after," said she.

Thereupon I gave "the crachure" one. She ate it with perfect solemnity; but the next moment stood up on her hind legs, and beat the air with her fore feet.

"That is for another, I suppose," said I.

"Ye may take your oath o' that same, Sor," said Mrs. Murphy, and had to hold on by the doorposts to laugh.

So I went on feeding Nanny, and for every cracker she supplied a fresh antic. How she came to be wasted on that desert, and not paraded in some world-renowned circus, is wonderful. First she stood on three legs, then on two, then on one, and when there were no more crackers, and I told her so, she attempted a summersault, and failed ridiculously. Perhaps that mortified her. At all events, the moment she could pull herself together after it, she made a hearty lunge at my leg, and her sharp horn only missed it by half an inch, owing to my curling up again in time. My lady then stalked down the hill after the pig, and cackle—cackle—cackle burst out a hideous concatenation of laughs in the air right over my head.

I rose to go. Now I caved. I had borne much from the animal world that day, including the Celtic infants; but there is a species I abominate—apes, ourang-outangs, devils of the wood, and gorillas. I detest them all. A scientific friend tells me that they are only deteriorated negroes. I can't help that; I don't like 'em; and so I rose hastily, resolved to seek repose and quiet where alone they were to be found—in Broadway. Mrs. Murphy saw disgust and other passions painted in my face; for she interposed hastily, and assured me it was only her "ould man."

I looked up, and sure enough it was not an ourang-outang, but a ragged Irishman, with a chip-hat, perched like a crow at the top of the rock. Mrs. Murphy told me it was he who had taught the "baste" her tricks—he had nothing better to do, his legs being crippled with rheumatism. It seems this crippling of legs makes an Irishman strong in the arms; for, during this explanation, Mr. Murphy descended the perpendicular rock hand over hand, clutching successive tufts of vegetation, which all-foreseeing Nature had disposed at intervals for that purpose, and, alighting at my feet, removed his chip-hat and made me an obeisance down to the ground that would have graced the Court of Louis le Grand, while his rags fluttered in the air. At that very moment an accordion, touched by a master-hand, poured forth a beautiful melody.

Surprise struck me dumb.

"It's me darlint," cried Mrs. Murphy. "There she is now coming up the hill ayont."

As she spoke Mrs. Murphy pointed, and from among the sombre rocks there emerged the form of a young girl. She came gaily towards us, a gipsy hat on her head, and laden with all manner of packages—a girl with reddish-brown luxuriant hair, and violet eyes so large and serene that took the heart by storm. Her face, tinted a delicate rose-colour, beamed with animation. The old people brightened at sight of her, and Mrs. Murphy whispered me, with superfluous mystery, that she went into the city twice a week, and always played herself home, though there was no need of that, for shure wasn't she the light of the house and the pulse of their

hearts; and didn't she keep them all going with the work of her dainty fingers?"

The girl arrived in the middle of this eulogy, and heard it. "Stop that now," said she; "stop it entirely;" and flung both arms round her mother's neck, accordion and all; and there they were locked in a loving embrace, as if they had been parted a year. But the very next moment the laughter-loving girl looked round at the old man and me, and played "Garry Owen" behind her mother's head without unclasping her arms, but with a sidelong glance at us that did my business on the spot. Oh, for a painter's brush to convey the grace, the tenderness, the sly, pretty fun of this most original and Irish proceeding! Then a sudden thought struck me; this must be a sweet place to drink tea in. I said as much; and in a very few minutes a table was brought out, some eggs boiled, and the old man, and the beauty, and I, sat down. Mrs. Murphy cooked for us. The beauty, whose name was "Airy"—though I am not sure that I spell it rightly—took a seat by me, and modestly, but frankly, entered into conversation with me, I learned from her that she had been educated by nuns, and was a skilful workwoman, could embroider, and was constantly employed in repairing lace; this work was well paid, and enabled her to keep the whole family, in spite of her father's misfortune in being crippled with rheumatism. Mr. Murphy struck in here, and announced that it was not his intention to be always a cripple. He was on the mend; and the only thing that troubled him was that he could be turned out any minute, not having a lease of the "primisses."

"Who is your landlord?" said I.

"Sure it's Mister Kirby himself," said he, with a stare at my ignorance.

"Kirby?" inquired I. "What's his Christian name?"

That was a puzzler. However, amongst them, they contrived to make out that it was Nathan, and that he lived in Brooklyn.

Now it happened, strangely enough, that Mr. Nathan Kirby was a friend of mine; and I had once laid him under a little obligation. So I told Murphy I thought I might perhaps be able to get him a lease, and I certainly would if I could. This I said with a glance at Airy, which she repaid with a flash of gratitude that thrilled through me.

After tea I asked her to play to us again. She smiled, and complied at once, and played most ravishingly. I am a musician myself, and play the accordion. I daresay I could execute more downright difficulties on it than Airy. But she had a way of transposing her sex into it that is indescribable. The soul, the delicacy of touch, the sweetness were admirable. She sang to it, too, in a full, rich voice that made the rocks echo and two sparrows chirp responsive.

The sun set, and I must away. To my surprise Airy offered, of her own accord, to show me a short way to the boulevard, where I could take the stage handy. The situation was becoming quite romantic. I am an old bachelor; and was it so very strange that something insidious crept into my veins when Airy fixed her large magnetic eyes full on my face? What brightness this charming child of nature would instil into my luxurious home! Was it mean and selfish to allow such thoughts to enter my mind? I think my excuse then was to rescue her from a life of toil.

A short cut brought us to the main road. Before we parted she gave me her hand—not the hand of rude toil, but one a duchess might have envied.

All the way home that soft touch kept me company, and an unwonted warmth gathered round my heart.

Within three days I made it my business to call on the Murphys again. I found Airy at home. She was seated by the door, and her face beamed with delight the moment she saw me coming. All around her was a cloud of the most delicate lacework, to which she pointed with honest pride. "It is real lace," she said. "I hardly ever work on any of the common kind. Sometimes I have quite a fortune—that is, it would be to us poor folk—to make up here at home. Many and many a time I labour half the night to get the work done. The reason I am home so early to-day is because they have a special order in, and some of the medallions were here."

"Airy," said I, "I have got something in my pocket that I hope will give you pleasure;" and I produced a writing.

"What is it, Sir?" said she, colouring.

"Read it yourself," said I.

While she was trying to read it the old man came hobbling up.

"Oh, father!" said Airy, trembling. "I don't know, but I think it is—is it, Sir?"

"Yes," said I; "it is a lease of the place for seven years, at one dollar the year."

"Oh!" cried Airy, and in one moment she seized my hand and pressed two warm velvet lips on it. I felt them there ever so long afterwards.

The old man blessed me as only the Irish can. Then came Mrs. Murphy, thanking me with true eloquence. She prepared a sumptuous supper; and I sat there like a King, and listened to Airy's music and songs.

Is it to be wondered at if, after this, I fairly haunted this humble abode? It is true, I tapped at the rocks with my hammer, and even put specimens into my bag, and made believe to the Murphys that they were worth their weight in gold. What a bundle of deceit I was!

One afternoon, as usual, I took my seat by the cottage. Airy was away; but very soon she came bounding up the hill, her face flushed and her eyes flashing with excitement. She hardly noticed me as she passed into the house. Then there was a whispered conversation carried on within for a few minutes.

"She has got a letter," said the old man to me, in the low, mysterious voice an Irishman puts on sometimes; he added, with a wink, "from Barney, ye know."

This fell on me like a shower-bath. Who—what—was Barney? "What, has she got a brother?" stammered I.

"Divil a one of her."

Before I could question him further Airy came out and sat down in her accustomed seat near me. She was not so lively as usual, nor so free. I had just time to ask her if she was feeling well, when Murphy called out "Airy!" from his perch overhead. "Sure," he said, "and isn't the boy himself coming up the hill ayont?" The blood came in a crimson flood to Airy's face and neck. She gave but one glance, that was enough, uttered a little scream of joy, and bounded off down the narrow path.

The only person in sight was a rather coarse-looking young fellow, in the dress of a mechanic. There was a glad smile on his broad, honest face as Airy rushed into his arms. She rested her head on his ample chest with the utmost confidence, as if it was nothing new for her to do.

I turned on my heel and went into the house, not to see the love-making. I felt a wish to melt out of creation.

I wanted to be quiet and make a little arithmetical calculation of how great a fool I had been; but the old woman, with her sex's delight at the view of a courtship, began to expatiate, and told me, too late, all about Barney and Airy, and how he had left her for a year to make money; and, by his coming back, I might be sure he had succeeded, and there would be a wedding in these parts; and although, perhaps,

Airy might have looked higher, yet he was an honest boy, and a sober, and a hard-working—Buzz! buzz! buzz!—and was, indeed, a blood relation, though somewhat distant: his great-aunt, Kate Slogan, had married Patrick O'Doolan; and wasn't Pat O'Doolan the son of her man's great-grandfather by his first wife Norah? which Norah was an O'Shaughnessy, like herself.—Buzz! buzz! buzz!—I wished her at old Nick.

But keener torments were in store. In came Barney, and Airy hanging on him with a grace and an abandon I should have liked to sketch if it had been any other girl than this one. And this brute, Barney, had come home with money, and proceeded to regale us all with whisky purchased from the neighbouring store, and under its influence they all thawed but I; and nobody made any secret of the approaching marriage; and Barney, being informed of my goodness in procuring the lease, thanked me heartily, and rewarded me by saying that in that case he would build his cabin on the land; he would not take Airy too far from her folk. This he confided to me in a half-whisper—to me. But quick ears heard, and he was repaid by a glance of infinite tenderness from Airy and by the old man toasting him and his bride. Mrs. Murphy filled my glass to the brim, and I had to drink suburban whisky to that toast, so that I may say I have drunk poison to poison. The taste of that vile compound was on my tongue for days.

However, all the rest enjoyed themselves. The accordion was demanded. Airy sang and played, and after every song the old woman and Barney jumped up and danced with each other so grotesquely, yet merrily and nimbly, that I suppose I was the only man in creation who would not have been excessively amused.

I got up to go away; but Airy and Barney would insist upon convoying me to the road. Then they turned back together, happy as princes, and poor solitary I went home, feeling chilly and hollow.

Next day I took a long walk in a direction as opposite as possible to those fatal rocks, where I had enjoyed myself in a day-dream and was now awakened rudely. I walked, and walked, and walked, and got into the country, and mounted a hill, and surveyed the beauties of nature—with perfect dissatisfaction, inasmuch as the sea seemed to me a glaring looking-glass, the blue sky a vaulted monotony, and all the minor beauties cut out of stone. I walked home again, inexplicably dull and dreary.

This was my life for some time; and then I got so mortified at my own folly that rage roused me. Weakness said, "Go and take a look at her, at all events." Self-deception said, "Contemplate her with the eyes of art alone: don't rob yourself of such a beautiful vision." But mortified pride, and a grain of good sense, said, "No; the deeper you go, the worse for you. Out with the racking tooth, and end the pain."

I listened to the wiser monitor. A month went by; two months; and I never went near the Murphys. Observing this, the devil turned postman, and brought me a letter from Airy; a sweet letter, in which she said that, my visits having ceased so suddenly, she feared I was offended, or perhaps I might be unwell. So she had been to her landlord, and learned my full name and address; and "this came hoping" they had not done anything to offend me with their vulgar ways. Then she went on artlessly to say that Barney had been sent for to inherit some land and money in Ireland, and they looked to be rich; but, meantime, she felt lonely. In short it was a modest invitation to console her during Barney's absence. My pulses beat. It was a great temptation. I took my hat, and started for the fatal suburb.

But when I had got a little way, I lighted a cigar and thought it over. What was I going to do? Cut Barney out, or suffer ten times more, on his return, than I had done.

I saw the trap. I turned into my club, and wrote a letter instead. I imitated the girl's frankness. I told her that she was so charming I was afraid to visit her any more, for fear I should be more in love with her than I ought; that I had a sincere affection and esteem for her, and she must not think me less her friend that I did not visit her. I hoped she would never be in trouble; but, if she was, then I would come to her.

My virtue did not go to the length of not hoping for a reply to this.

But hers went the length of not sending one.

I had the sense to adhere to my resolution. I never wrote again to Airy. I never went near her.

But we were not to part on these terms. She crossed my path again, when least I expected it.

It was, I think, about five weeks after my letter, that I stole out one day, feeling duller than usual, and, indeed, quite depressed. For one thing, the air was damp and chilly, and there was no sun. I lacked the vigour of mind to start on one of my excursions, and so wandered vaguely about. In such a frame of mind one ends by being drawn into the vortex, and by-and-by I found myself in the busiest part of Broadway. I mingled with the pedestrians on the side walk, but all at once my progress was obstructed. The dense mass of humanity had been stopped.

I peered over the nearest shoulders, but saw nothing. I asked what was the matter.

"Oh, not much. Only a shop-girl in charge of a policeman."

The policeman had signalled for a carriage.

It drew up, and he and his mate proceeded to lift the girl into it. Her limbs had failed her in the street.

They lifted her above the crowd, and in so doing they turned full upon me the face of Airy, beautiful as ever, but pale as death, and so rigid in its despair that it seemed cut out of marble.

Unable to get near her for the crowd, I could do nothing but make inquiries. But the people knew nothing. Thereupon I fell to guessing, and, as usual, my guesses were coloured by egotism. Something had happened to Barney McCabe, and Airy was wanted as a witness. Yes, he had been murdered in some bar-room riot. Poor fellow! What a pity! Airy was free.

I ordered my man to bring the morning papers up to my bed-room as soon as they could be got; and I searched them for news of the murder of the hapless McCabe, whom I had envied, and could now afford to pity. I did not find it—not for want of murders, for they were greatly in vogue that week; but there was no McCabe concerned in them, either actively or passively. In short, I could find no trace of the crime I was looking for.

At last, in a corner of the police intelligence, I lighted on these words:

"Yesterday * a shop-girl in the employ of Small Brothers and Co. was arrested on a charge of stealing a large quantity of valuable lace."

(To be continued.)

It has been decided by the Treasury to increase the salary of Sir G. B. Airy, Astronomer Royal, in recognition of his valuable and lengthened services.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland has approved of a scheme which has been laid before him by a deputation from the Irish Schoolmasters' Association for the improvement of middle class and the promotion of University education in Ireland.

THE ROYAL VISIT
TO BENARES.

The interview between the Prince and the Maharajah of Benares took place on the 5th. The Maharajah is described by the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent as being a very patriarch in appearance—grey, bent, palsied—yet withal a grand old fellow, gorgeously arrayed in the far-famed Khin-khob cloth, a very handsome mixture of silk and cloth of gold, which would make the eyes of any English dame of fashion glisten with delight.

The Prince's reception at Benares is thus described by the *Times*' special correspondent:—"The Prince, attended by Sir J. Strachey and suite, after a *levée* and reception of the Delhi Princes, and various addresses at the headquarters camp, drove into Benares, and laid the foundation-stone of a new hospital, halting for a brief space to hear the native pupils, under the care of the Church Mission, sing. The children presented some lace as a present for the Princess of Wales, which was graciously accepted. The Prince then visited the Rajah of Vizianagram, and inspected the Townhall, which has been built by the Rajah in commemoration of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit. Thence the Prince proceeded to the Hindoo tempies, which had been previously cleared of all persons but the guardians to the Durga monkey. Every precaution had been taken that prudence demanded. The people were silent, but very respectful. Before sunset the Prince embarked in a handsome galley, which was towed by a steamer to Ramnagar, four miles up the River Ganges, where the Maharajah of Benares received the Prince on a canopied and garlanded landing-stage. The river bank



THE MAHARAJAH OF BENARES.

was blazing with the discharges of artillery, which thundered from the parapets, while the battlements were illuminated. The Prince and the Maharajah were borne in gold and silver chairs, on men's shoulders, up the ascent from the river to the castle gate between lines of matchlockmen and cavalry. Elephants marched on the left and Sowar camels on the right, preceded by mace-bearers, spearsmen, and banners, accompanied by very wild music. Silver flambeaux and torches were held by people stationed on the parapets. The walls and river banks were all lighted up as in broad day. Before the gateway the Maharajah's infantry were drawn up, flanked by men in armour. There was also a grand line of elephants in the courtyard bearing gold and silver howdahs. In another courtyard were assembled crowds of retainers and officials. The Maharajah led the Prince up stairs to the Durbar, where, after a brief conversation, the servitors laid many examples of gold brocaded Dacca muslin shawls at the Prince's feet. The Maharajah then conducted the Prince to a room where other beautiful presents were laid out for his acceptance. In a third room a banquet was laid out, which, however, was left untouched. The party then mounted to the castle parapet, where a most marvellous scene presented itself. The Ganges, covered with multitudinous tiny lamps, flowed at the foot of the castle, as though a starry sky were passing between banks of gold. The Prince enjoyed the spectacle very much, and then farewell flights of rockets and other fireworks were discharged. The firing of artillery was continuous, and there were innumerable fire balloons. But greater still, if such were

PRINSEP'S GHAUT, CALCUTTA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT CALCUTTA.

FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



STREET IN BENARES.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

possible, was the beauty of the illuminated city of Benares, two miles of terraces rising from the water level to the temple and shrine, every foot of which was lit up with oil-lamps. The river was flecked, as it were, with fire, and every minaret and mosque and line of masonry in the temple was marked out in light. Myriads of people, whose figures were set in blackness against the vivid sheets of flame, presented almost a demoniacal aspect. The magnificent display evoked repeated exclamations of delight from the Prince, who was met by Sir John and Lady Strachey and family at Ramnagar. Thence they drove to the camp to dinner, a distance of nearly six miles; but all the road was brilliantly illuminated."

The streets in Benares are mostly narrow thoroughfares. As one nears the ghats temples get mixed up with the shops; shrines and stone deities, and broken fragments of deities, may be found in corners, where they have been placed as objects of adoration. The peepul-tree, the *Ficus Religiosa*, is allowed to grow anywhere, and twine its twisting branches around walls and temples till it draws them by the power of its growth into ruins. This tree is particularly sacred to the Hindoo. If one took root in his house he would not try to tear it out, even although the ultimate destruction of the wall is only a question of time. Kasi, which is the old classical name of Benares, is said not to be built on this earth, but stands on the three prongs of Maka Peo's misul, and is so holy that earthquakes and pestilence never touch it. Such is one of the traditional points of faith among the Hindoos; but if earthquakes do not affect the holy city, the effects of one are quite as efficiently performed by the peepul-trees. Brahminic bulls are privileged in all Hindoo cities, but nowhere more so than in Benares. Their bodies help much to reduce the small space allowed for the passers-by in the narrow streets, which they go about in, keeping a look-out for the rice and flowers, which, according to the usual ceremonies, are presented at the shrines. Vast numbers of pilgrims come from all parts of India to Benares, for it is considered to be a most holy spot. They visit certain temples and perform particular pujahs, according to their caste, in all of which there are payments to the Brahmins, so that a great deal of wealth comes into the place. It is not altogether a city of Brahmins and Pundits, for there are some manufacturers also, which are peculiar to the town, such as the making of khinkhab, a very rich kind of cloth of silk and gold, which forms the dresses of Rajahs and men of rank. The rich gold-embroidered trappings for elephants are also manufactured at Benares.

MUSIC.

Musical performances are gradually recovering from the temporary inactivity caused by the prevalence of Christmas and New-Year's amusements. Some of our principal serial concerts have now been resumed, as mentioned last week. The opening afternoon performance of Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts, and the first of the following evening concerts, have also been referred to.

The twentieth season of the Saturday Concerts at the Crystal Palace was continued last week, with the thirteenth performance of the series. The occasion brought forward two novelties, a "Magnificat" by Mr. E. Prout, and a fugue for stringed instruments by Mendelssohn. The former work well sustains the good impression previously made by Mr. Prout's organ concerto, produced at these concerts in 1872, and his symphony brought out here in 1874. The "Magnificat" is written for solo voices (soprano and tenor), chorus, and orchestra. Some of the choral music is very effective, and highly ingenious in the use of scientific forms. In this latter respect we may point especially to the contrapuntal writing in the "Alla Capella" movement, "He hath put down the mighty," and the fugue "As it was in the beginning." The solo portions are characterised by much grace of melody, particularly the duet "He remembering His mercy," excellently sung—as were other passages in the work—by Madame Osgood and Mr. E. Lloyd. The instrumentation is good throughout, the orchestra being handled with thorough knowledge of the art of scoring. The "Magnificat" was much applauded during its progress, and the demonstration at its close brought the composer on the platform in acknowledgment. The fugue, by Mendelssohn, although a work of his early youth, is an admirable combination of science and beauty. It was composed at Berlin, and bears the date of Nov. 1, 1827, so that it was the production of his seventeenth year. It is to be hoped that some of his several symphonies written—at about the same period—for stringed instruments only (and still remaining in manuscript) may be brought to a hearing at the Crystal Palace concerts. The remaining items of last Saturday's programme were the overture to Spohr's oratorio, "The Fall of Babylon," that to Adolphe Adam's opera, "Le Brasleur de Preston," Beethoven's symphony in C minor, and vocal solos by the two singers already named.

The first Monday Popular Concert of the year was noticed by us last week. The earliest of this year's afternoon performances took place on Saturday, when Madame Norman-Néruda was the leading violinist. The string quartet was Mozart's in D minor, the players having been completed by Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. The artist last named displayed his rare tone and skill in some movements by Veracini for violoncello solo (with pianoforte accompaniment), and was associated with the lady violinist and Mlle. Marie Krebs in the performance of Chopin's pianoforte trio. Mlle. Krebs's solo was Beethoven's sonata in A flat, including the Funeral March. Mlle. Sophie Löwe was the vocalist (in sudden replacement of Mr. Sims Reeves, who was absent on account of continued illness), and Sir Julius Benedict officiated as accompanist.

The third of Mr. John Boosey's new season of London Ballad Concerts took place on Wednesday evening, when a varied and attractive selection was performed by several eminent artists.

At the opening of the Royal Aquarium, to-day (Saturday), the proceedings will include a grand concert, of which we must speak next week.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the London Institution, on Thursday evening, to hear Professor Ella deliver a lecture on, and an analysis of, Spohr's opera, "Jessonda."

It was reported to the committee of the Royal Training School for Music on Saturday that competitions for free scholarships will be held in February at the Society of Arts, London, in Northumberland, in Liverpool, and other centres. The committee intend to open the school after Easter, if the local competitions are sufficiently advanced.

Herr Kuhe's annual festival at Brighton will begin on Tuesday, Feb. 15, and end on Monday evening, Feb. 28. There are to be six evening and four morning performances, the latter on the intervening Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. The Wednesday concerts will be "classical" performances. At the first Sir Julius Benedict is to conduct his concert-overture, "The Minstrel" ("Minnesinger"), which will be given for the first time in Brighton; and Mlle. Marie Krebs will play

Beethoven's C minor pianoforte concerto. The second Wednesday concert will include a new overture, composed expressly for this festival by Mr. G. A. Osborne. Mr. Kuhe will play Mozart's C major pianoforte concerto, and M. Sainton Beethoven's violin concerto. At the first Saturday concert Sir Michael Costa will conduct his oratorio, "Eli;" at the second Saturday concert Mr. Arthur Sullivan will direct the performance of his sacred cantata, "The Light of the World," in which Mr. Sims Reeves will sing. At the first evening concert M. Sainton will play Beethoven's romance for violin, the rest of the programme being of a miscellaneous character. At the second evening concert Mr. J. F. Barnett will conduct his new sacred cantata, "The Good Shepherd," composed for the festival, and to be given in place of Mr. Cowen's oratorio, "The Deluge," which cannot be ready in time in consequence of professional engagements. After Mr. Barnett's work Mozart's "Requiem" will be given. Monday evening, the 21st, is to be a popular night, and Madame Liebhart will reappear in Brighton after a lengthened absence. On the following evening a new gavotte, composed for the festival by Mr. A. B. Allen, will be played; and Mr. Kuhe will perform Weber's "Polonaise," as arranged with orchestral accompaniments by Liszt. Thursday evening, the 24th, will be devoted to Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Mr. R. Taylor conducting the work; and on Monday evening, Feb. 28, the festival will close with a performance of "The Creation" (by desire), for Mr. Kuhe's benefit.

The selection of sacred music to be performed at this year's Hereford Festival (which will open on Sept. 12) includes Handel's "Samson" and "The Messiah," Spohr's "Last Judgment," Haydn's "Creation," Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and "Hymn of Praise," and Mr. J. F. Barnett's "Raising of Lazarus." In 1873 the number of stewards was eighty-four, whereas 110 gentlemen have already consented to act in that capacity on the forthcoming occasion, when the musical management and direction of the performances will again be, as in many past instances, in the energetic hands of Mr. G. Townshend Smith, organist of Hereford Cathedral.

A surplus of about £130 was realised by the last musical festival at Norwich, but the committee of management has determined to carry this sum to the credit of the festival of 1878, so that there will be no distribution among the local charities in respect of the festival of last year.

Madame Antoinette Sterling, who during the past few months has been fulfilling an engagement to sing with Theo. Thomas's orchestra in America, has returned to London. We understand she will now reside here permanently.

THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

The arrangement between Mr. Hollingshead and Mr. Sothern for Miss Neilson's appearance in Juliet at this theatre was duly carried out on Monday. This lady has been rewarded for her early struggles in England by a series of successful engagements in the United States, and now returns to show her friends at home that her triumphs were deserved. We were somewhat startled when we read in the advertisements that the tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet" was to be performed in six acts. The proposed arrangement was, however, an exceedingly simple one. It was only the dropping of the curtain on the balcony scene, thus constituting that famous situation as an act in itself. The effect was decidedly good. Miss Neilson is really great in the scene, and the mind was glad to repose and reflect a while at the close. She looked well and acted well at the Capulet ball; but in the balcony she manifests her tenderness, and puts forth all her pathos and much of her power. The latter she properly reserved for the scene with the nurse after Tybalt's death, in which her passion appears in its strength. We must not omit to mention that her previous scenes with the same sensible individual had been marked by much playfulness, and were distinguished by an amount of stage business worthy of the intelligence of a thinking actress. Miss Neilson certainly shows as much intellect as feeling in all the leading situations of the play. Her subsequent scene with the old attendant, who shows her servile character by giving to her young mistress advice morally shameful, was worthy of the occasion, and full of dramatic touches indicating the loftiness of Juliet's mind. Thenceforth all is altered in her behaviour. She takes her cause into her own hand; and, acting on the counsel of the holy friar, commits, with her father, the pious fraud which results in such fatal consequences. Miss Neilson's dealing with the text shows much discrimination, and many of her elocutionary effects were broad in their execution and forcible in the expression, manifesting her quality as an artist as well as her power as an actress. Miss Neilson has a wide capacity, and her personal appearance is very fascinating. Her beauty and grace are potent spells with the audience apart from her skill as a performer. We now see her in the ripeness of her power, and readily acknowledge the excellence of her acting. Mr. Buckstone, who himself performed Peter, has well provided for her support. Mr. Charles Harcourt sustained the part of Mercutio in the style of Charles Kemble, with admirable tact and force; and Mr. Howe, as Friar Lawrence, delivered the text with exquisite propriety. The Romeo of Mr. H. B. Conway was good, though too fast in delivery to permit the poetic imagery and cadence of the dialogue to be perceptible. This is a great fault in the Shakespearean actor; for the mere drawing-room tone is not the only natural one at the best, and is frequently far otherwise. The nurse was very ably sustained by Miss Emily Thorne. The new scenery, by Messrs. O'Connor and Morris, was remarkably picturesque, and the costumes were new and brilliant. It is almost needless to add that Miss Neilson herself dresses the part magnificently. Many bouquets were thrown on the stage during the performance, and other presents of substantial size and value. Miss Neilson's engagement is an undoubted success.

OPERA COMIQUE.

M. Offenbach's new opera of "Madame L'Archiduc" had the misfortune on Thursday week of being played before a noisy audience. We cannot, therefore, be so decided in our view of the piece as we might have been otherwise. Madame Soldene is the heroine, and much of the character resembles that of the Grand Duchess in a former opera. In the present, a peasant girl, pretending to be a Countess, fascinates the Archduke Ernst, and becomes Madame L'Archiduc, in which capacity she is indulged in her whims, and transforms the conspirators against the Prince and other persons into State Ministers, for that purpose contemptuously dismissing the existing Cabinet. There are in the piece many examples of Offenbach's skill; but, on the whole, the audience was not so much delighted as might have been expected.

Chilian women have been admitted to the franchise, the only qualification required to entitle them to exercise the full rights of citizenship being the attainment of their majority and the ability to read and write. Women will consequently vote at the coming elections.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A set of six new vocal pieces by Miss Elizabeth Philp will be found quite worthy of comparison with the many similar productions by which this lady has become so favourably known. The two songs, "The birds are singing for you and me" and "Younger years," are each characterised by an agreeable flow of expressive melody supported by an appropriate accompaniment. The two romanzas, "Perche" and "La Paza," to Italian words, have a colouring in accordance therewith, the second—of a somewhat declamatory character—being interspersed with recitatives. In good contrast with these we have a French romance, "Reviendra-t-il jamais." This is also introduced by some recitative passages, which tend to a melodious "Allegro agitato," followed by an "Andantino tranquillo" of placid character, with which the piece concludes effectively. The fifth of the songs referred to, "Somebody waiting for somebody," is published by Messrs. Boosey and Co. The domestic sentiment of the words is well expressed in a melody that is simple without being commonplace. All these productions will suit most voices of ordinary range.

"Life, Love, and Death" (published by E. C. Boosey) is a setting of some of Delta's lines by Mr. Edward Wynne Jones, who has well reflected the calm, serious tone of the words in a melody that is pleasing while simple. An occasional change in the figure of the accompaniment gives a variety to the general effect, and the song altogether will prove a telling one if competently rendered, the requisites for which lie rather in expressive than executive powers.

Some brilliant pianoforte pieces have recently been published by Messrs. Metzler and Co. Signor A. Rendano's "Serenata in Gondola" is a highly characteristic movement, in which a graceful cantabile theme is sustained, sometimes by the right hand, sometimes by the left, and surrounded by some elaborations and florid passages, producing a charming effect of contrast. It is not only pleasing, but will afford some highly useful practice. "Scherzo a Capriccio," by the same, is full of piquant vivacity and well-marked rhythm. Here again is a piece that is both useful and agreeable. Somewhat less difficult, but still showy and effective, are—"Les Etoiles Filantes," "Chanson Villageoise," and "On the Mountains" (Tyrolienne), all by A. Cunio. Mr. Hamilton Clarke's "Gavotte, in the ancient style," is a very successful essay in the old dance form; Mrs. Arthur Goodeve's galop, "Glockenspiel," being an effective piece in the modern school, full of spirit, and offering some good passages of reiterated notes.

Mr. C. Godfrey's "Leonie" valse and "Flyaway" galop have the true dance rhythm and will be highly acceptable in ball-rooms. These are also published by Messrs. Metzler and Co.

"The Organist's Quarterly Journal" (Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.) is now more than half way towards the completion of its fourth volume. The part (No. 29) for the current quarter maintains the interest of the work, and its specialty as consisting of original pieces, expressly written for it. It opens with a "Quintu-or," by Carl Zoeller, a movement in which are some good points of free fugal imitation, with effective contrasts in the use of the claviers and the pedals. This is followed by a smooth and flowing "Pastorale," by Mr. Hamilton Clarke, after which comes a spirited "Postlude," by Mr. W. H. Barnett, and the number concludes with an elaborate "Prelude and Fugue," by Mr. C. V. Stanford, whose composition manifests both his practical acquaintance with the instrument and his skill as a contrapuntist.

Mr. Henry Smart's song, "Bright and fair as a star," is full of grace and charm of melody, with a light and tripping accompaniment, well suited to the voice part. "Can't you put your spinning by," also by Mr. H. Smart, has much piquant character. The melody is agreeable in its flowing simplicity, and is well relieved by several contrasts in the accompaniment. In neither respect do these songs present any difficulty of execution. Both are published by Messrs. Metzler and Co., from whom we have several other vocal pieces. Mr. Wrighton has long been known as a producer of successful ballads and songs. "Smile kindly on me" and "I float my bark" will be found to possess similar claims to favour with most of his previous pieces of the kind. "The Last Cartridge," by Gaston Serpette (words by H. B. Farnie), is a characteristic battle-song, which may be made very effective if well declaimed. Another song, of a similar declamatory character, but in the nautical as well as the military spirit, is Mr. D. Braham's "We have our brave hearts still," the characteristic words of which are also from the pen of Mr. Farnie. "Rip van Winkle's Drinking Song" will, doubtless, find many purchasers from among the thousands who have heard it sung by Mr. Joseph Jefferson. The words are by Mr. Walter Maynard, and the music—a bold and vigorous melody—is arranged by Mr. W. C. Levey. Messrs. Metzler's "Vocal Gems" is a marvel of cheapness. No. 57 contains seven sacred songs, by Miss Davis, for the price of sixpence.

Mr. J. L. Hatton's setting of the late Canon Kingsley's lines, "To the North-East Wind," has much vigour of rhythm in the melody, with a very appropriate accompaniment. The same publisher—Mr. Joseph Williams—has also issued a pleasing song, "The Love of Old," by Mr. J. L. Roeckel, who has thrown much expression into a melody of extremely simple character. Among pianoforte pieces from the same house are "Prière du Soir," by C. Neustedt, a melodious theme effectively amplified with arpeggio passages; "Sous les Bois," "L'Heure du Couvre-Feu," a characteristic reminiscence of Old Paris, by E. Nollet.

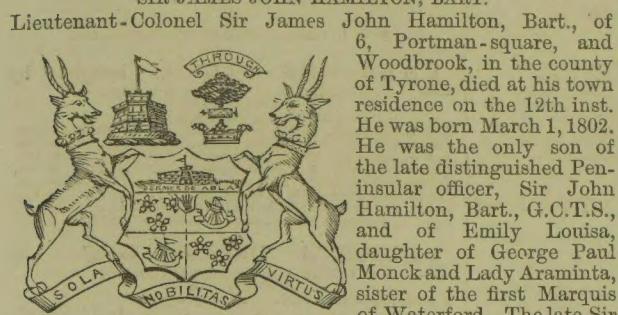
Messrs. Willey and Co. have brought out some effective pianoforte pieces by Mr. Michael Watson, written so as to make but moderate demands on the executive powers of the player, while yet affording good opportunities for the display of considerable brilliancy of style. The series consists of "Le Cor de Chasse, Morceau Caractéristique;" "Withered Blossoms, Morceau de Salon;" "Diamond Dewdrops, Morceau Brillant;" "The Fairy Snowdrop, Bluet de Salon;" and "The Hunter's Song, Sketch." Occasional directions for the fingering of the leading passages add to the value of the pieces for teaching purposes.

Messrs. Weekes and Co. have recently published a series of pianoforte works entitled "The Student's Edition of Classical Authors." Twelve numbers have appeared, consisting of a selection of pieces by Beethoven, Kalkbrenner, Chopin, Kuhlau, and Mendelssohn. These are edited by Mr. E. H. Turpin, who has supplied some useful indications of the fingering of leading passages, and analytical explanations of the construction of each movement, thus rendering the publication highly serviceable for teaching purposes. Another work—from the same publishers—calculated for the improvement of pianoforte pupils, is a collection of studies by Henri Stiehl. They are written in a pleasing style, and will interest, as well as improve, players of moderate powers.

Messrs. Rudall, Carte, and Co. have issued the "Musical Directory, Annual, and Almanack" for the present year, the twenty-fourth of its existence. The work has been prepared with care, and will be found valuable to musicians. The professor's "Pocket-Book and Diary" is published (under the immediate direction of Sir Julius Benedict) by the same firm.

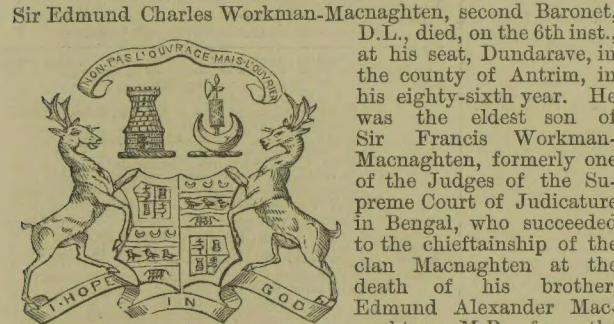
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR JAMES JOHN HAMILTON, BART.



Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James John Hamilton, Bart., of 6, Portman-square, and Woodbrook, in the county of Tyrone, died at his town residence on the 12th inst. He was born March 1, 1802. He was the only son of the late distinguished Peninsular officer, Sir John Hamilton, Bart., G.C.T.S., and of Emily Louisa, daughter of George Paul Monck and Lady Araminta, sister of the first Marquis of Waterford. The late Sir James J. Hamilton was educated at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He entered the Rifle Brigade in 1822, and was afterwards appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Sir James Kempt, G.C.B., in the North American colonies. He also served during the Canadian Rebellion in 1837-8, having, with some other officers, been especially employed in that service. He retired from the Army in May, 1852. The late Sir James J. Hamilton was for a brief period member for the borough of Sudbury. He thrice contested Marylebone in the Conservative interest. He served as High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1857, and of the county of Tyrone in 1859. He was a magistrate of Middlesex, of Tyrone, of Pembrokeshire, and of Carmarthenshire. During a period of nineteen years he filled the office of Crown Churchwarden of Marylebone. He was a governor of St. George's Hospital, of the Middlesex Hospital, and of the Carmarthenshire County Asylum. He took an active part in the management of the Bishop of London's Fund, and was associated with various philanthropic and religious institutions. The deceased Baronet married, in 1834, Marianna Augusta (who survives him), the only child of the late Major-General Sir James Cockburn, Bart., G.C.B., and granddaughter of the thirteenth Viscount Hereford.

SIR E. C. WORKMAN-MACNAGHTEN, BART.



Sir Edmund Charles Workman-Macnaghten, second Baronet, D.L., died, on the 6th inst., at his seat, Dundarave, in the county of Antrim, in his eighty-sixth year. He was the eldest son of Sir Francis Workman-Macnaghten, formerly one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, who succeeded to the chieftainship of the clan Macnaghten at the death of his brother, Edmund Alexander Macnaghten, M.P., for the county of Antrim, and one of the Lords of the Treasury. In 1823 Sir Francis assumed the additional surname and arms of Workman, and in 1836 was created a Baronet. Sir Edmund was called to the Irish Bar in 1813, and at one time held the office of Master in Equity in the Supreme Court of Calcutta. From 1847 to 1852 he represented the county of Antrim in Parliament, and was throughout life a consistent Conservative. He married, May 17, 1827, Mary, only child of Edward Gwafkin, Esq., and had several children, his eldest son and successor being now Sir Francis Edmund Macnaghten, third Baronet, Lieutenant-Colonel late 8th Hussars, born 1828, who is married to Alice Mary, eldest daughter of William Howard Russell, Esq., L.L.D.

SIR SILLS JOHN GIBBONS, BART.

Sir Sills John Gibbons, Bart., of Sittingbourne, Kent, died at Hastings on the 11th inst. He was born June 2, 1809, the elder son of Richard Gibbons, Esq., of Sittingbourne, by Mary Ann, his wife, only daughter of John Rice, Esq., of Dunley Court, Isle of Sheppey. He was elected an Alderman of London 1862, Sheriff of London and Middlesex 1865, and Lord Mayor of London 1871-2. He was created a Baronet March 22, 1872, soon after the national thanksgiving service. Sir John married, March 26, 1845, Ann, third daughter of William Crookes, Esq., of Montagu-place, Russell-square, and leaves two daughters. As he died without male issue, this baronetcy becomes extinct.

SIR DAVID DEAS, K.C.B.

Sir David Deas, K.C.B., Knight of the Medjidie and Officer of the Legion of Honour, retired Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, who died on the 15th inst., at the residence in Edinburgh of his elder brother, Lord Deas, of the Court of Session, was born in 1807, the son of Francis Deas, of Falkland, in the county of Fife. Adopting the profession of surgeon, he entered the Royal Navy in 1828, and during the Crimean War, and afterwards during the Chinese War, served as principal medical officer of the naval forces employed afloat and ashore. He was made C.B. in 1856, and K.C.B. in 1867. He married, in 1860, Margaret, daughter of W. Hepburn, Esq.

MAJOR-GENERAL HAMLEY.

Major-General Francis G. Hamley, late 50th Regiment, who died on the 12th inst., at Cheltenham, aged sixty, served in the Kaffir campaign, 1851-3, with the 12th Foot, and gained distinction in the New Zealand War, 1863-6. On the decease of Sir Dominic Daly, Hamley, then Lieutenant-Colonel and senior officer of the troops, was sworn in, Feb. 21, 1868, Governor-in-Chief of the colony of South Australia, and he continued to administer the government until Feb. 16, 1869. His commissions bore date, Lieutenant, 1837; Captain, 1843; Major, 1854; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1860; Colonel, 1869; and Major-General, 1873.

The deaths are also announced of Lady Selina Bridgeman, fourth daughter of Francis Jack, first Earl of Kilmorey, and widow of the Hon. Orlando Bridgeman, in her eighty-second year;—of William Scurfield Gray, Esq., late of Norton, in the county of Durham, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1867;—of Mary, Lady Champion de Crespigny, widow of Sir Claude William de Crespigny, Bart., and second daughter of Sir John Tysen Tyrell, Bart., of Boreham, Essex;—of the Rev. Wadham Knatchbull, M.A., of Cholderton Lodge, Hants, and Babington, in the county of Somerset, Prebendary of Wells, aged eighty-one;—of Edward Spencer Dix, Esq., A.M., one of the Dublin police magistrates;—of Lady Louisa Frances Syngate-Hutchinson, sister of John, third Earl of Donoughmore, and mother of the present Sir Edward Syngate-Hutchinson, Bart.;—of Major Roger Lambert Lewis, late 20th (East Devonshire) Regiment, in his ninety-second year [He served at Corunna, in the Walcheren Expedition, and through the Peninsular War from Talavera to Pampeluna]; of Lady Richard Grosvenor, wife of Lord Richard Grosvenor, and youngest daughter of the late Viscount de Vesci, whom she has not survived a month; and of Clarissa Rush, widow of George Rush, Esq., of Elsdenham Hall, Essex, in her ninetieth year.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R.W. BARNETT.—We invariably require that all problems submitted to us should be accompanied by their solutions. But the position sent is surely impossible.

TISSINGS.—Three checks are inadmissible in a three-move problem.

XVI L.—We shall have much pleasure in examining the positions.

RIP VAN WINKLE.—You appear to be under a misconception. In a problem the first player has to give mate in the stipulated number of moves against the best defence Black can adopt, and not against any mode of defence. In the position referred to, White can certainly mate in two moves, if Black play 1. P to K B 4th; but if he play 1. B to K 2nd, there is no mate under three moves.

G.C. BAXTER.—The problem shall be examined.

MINTO.—We have complied with your request.

E.T.—Accept our best thanks.

L.H. BARKER.—Thanks for your courteous attention.

E.T. INGRAM.—The required solution is, 1. R (from Kt 4th) to Kt 3rd. 2. R to Q sq. 3. P to Q 5th, mate. It is by no means an easy problem.

A.H. HALLIDAY.—There is some talk of a match between the players you name, but nothing has been definitely arranged. The other match you refer to is, and has always been, in *nubibus*.

A.J.—You can obtain every information from the chess editor of the *New York Clipper*.

G.C. BAXTER.—The new version of the two-mover shall be examined. The problem in three moves is much too easy.

W.HARPER and H.W.—The *Chessplayers' Chronicle* appeared on Saturday last. In future, we believe, it will be published on the 15th of each month.

J.G. FINCH.—The three-mover is neat, and if it stands the test of examination shall have a place shortly. No. 2 is scarcely difficult enough; while No. 3 admits of a second solution by 1. R to Q Kt 5th. 2. B to Kt 6th. 3. K to Q 5th. 4. B mates.

J.C.C.—The hon. sec. of the club will doubtless give you the information you require.

PROBLEM NO. 1663.—Additional correct solutions received from G. Remington, El Liceo de Malaga, H. V. Stevens, W. V. G. D., R. W. S. Nux, Martyr, Woolwich Chess Club, Emile F. Wigmore-street, H. Halliday, W. Preston, C. E. F., S. R. V., I. S. T., Neworth, J. A. C., Minos, Peter, and Thorpe.

PROBLEM NO. 1664.—Correct solutions received from W. G. H. P., R. W. S. R., Latta, XVII, A. J. Wigmore-street, Martyr, Nux, H. W. Peter, W. M. Curtis, Blue Peter, A. Wood, A. W. F., G. C. Baxter, A. Fulford, H. Martin, Owlet, W. P. F. Hawick, F. Kell, R. H. Ryder, J. Sowden, W. Lynton, G. H. V., W. S. B., Garrick Club, H. Schlesinger, Peter, J. D. F. Payne, A. East Marsden, J. K. H. L., W. Pawn, Three Chafers, Woolwich Chess Club, B. Marsden, A. Pellew, W. G. Martin, H. Beard, Miss Jane D., and Marmaduke V. Those by S. R. V., G. D. I. N., Johnanna, J. F. Deep, He, Thorpe, J. C. Price, Richardo, W. H. Singleton, and Young Brightonian are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1663.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Kt 4th	K takes Kt*	3. Q mates.	
2. Q to Kt 5th	K moves		
*1. 2. Kt (from Kt 4th) to B 6th	K to Q 6th Kor P moves	3. Q mates.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1664.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q B 2nd	B takes P	3. Q to R sq or Kt to B 6th. Mates.	
2. Q to K sq	K moves, or anything		The other variations are obvious.

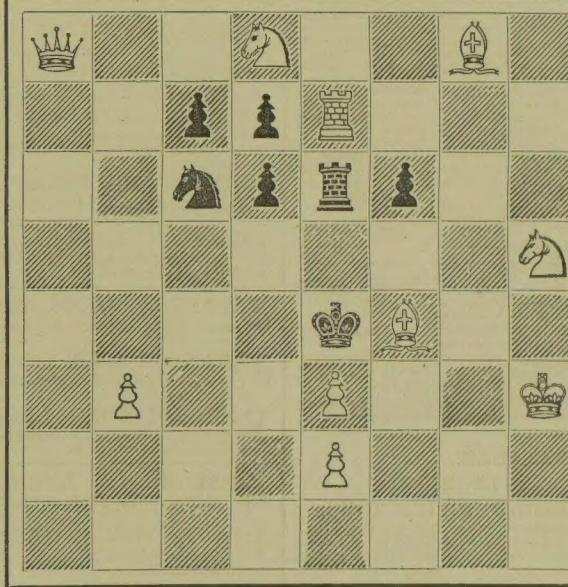
PROBLEM NO. 1665.

This problem admits of an obvious double solution by 1. Q to K Kt 8th.

PROBLEM NO. 1666.

By A. CYRIL PEARSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS AT BATH.

The following was one of a series of off-hand Games contested recently at Bath between Mr. E. THOROLD and the Rev. W. WAYTE.

(*Algaier Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. T.) BLACK (Mr. W.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. P to K B 4th P takes P

3. Kt to K B 3rd P to Kt 4th

4. P to K R 4th P to Kt 5th

5. Kt to K 5th P to K R 3rd

6. Kt takes K B P K takes Kt

7. P to Q 4th

An ingenious move, the invention of Mr. Thorold, who considers it superior to the customary continuation of 7. B to Q B 4th (ch.). It certainly presents many suggestive features, and, unless carefully opposed, will yield a very powerful attack; but we are not prepared to venture to pronounce an authoritative opinion as to its merits, though it certainly appears to limit the range of the defence.

7. P to K B 6th

At first sight 7. P to Q 4th appears to furnish a simple and efficient defence, but this is more than questionable. The following continuation occurred between Messrs. Thorold and Minchin:—

7. P to Q 4th P to K B 3rd

8. Q B takes P Kt to B 3rd

9. Kt to Q 2nd Kt to R 4th

10. B to Q 3rd Kt takes B

11. Castles Q takes P

12. R takes Kt (ch.) & c.

13. P to Q 4th

14. B to Q 3rd Q Kt to B 3rd

15. K to B 2nd Kt to K 3rd

16. P to K B 4th Kt to Q R 4th

17. P to K B 5th K takes B

18. P takes Q Kt to K 4th

19. Q takes P B takes B

20. Q takes Kt (ch.) K to B sq

21. Q to Kt 3rd B to K Kt 4th

22. Kt to Q 2nd Q to Q 3rd

23. Q takes B

Ingenious and quite sound. By this timely sacrifice Mr. Thorold obtains an irresistible attack.

24. P takes Q K takes Q

25. Q R to R 7th (ch.) K to Q 3rd

26. R to Q 8th (ch.) K to B 3rd

27. R to Q 6th (ch.) K to Kt 4th

28. R to Q 5th (ch.) and Black resigned.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

BERMONDSEY WORKING MEN'S CHESS CLUB v. THE INTERNATIONAL.—A match was played on Saturday, Jan. 8, at Gatti's Rooms, Villiers-street, Strand, between these two clubs, and resulted in a draw, each side winning four games, and one being drawn. Appended is the full score:—

BERMONDSEY.		INTERNATIONAL.	
Won.	Lost.	Won.	Lost.
Mr. Beardsell ...	1	—	1
" Dredge ...	—	1	1
" Watts ...	1	—	—
" Cooper ...	1	—	—
" Huttly ...	—	1	—
" Witham ...	—	1	—
" Barker ...	—	1	—
" Holman, J. ...	1	—	—
" Gicquel ...	—	1	—
	4	4	1
	4	4	1

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